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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

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FIRST EDITION.

SAN FRANCISCO.

The Late Ralston a Defaulter for Over Three Millions.

Official Account of the Matter from the Present Head of Affairs.

The United States Mint a Debtor to the Broken Bank.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 4.—It has been reported that the Bank of California was largely indebted to the United States Mint here, that the bank had been refining for the mint and it was supposed the indebtedness was increased through that channel. The Superintendent of the Mint states to-day that, on the contrary, the mint owes the bank $125,000, payable on demand.

The *Bulletin* published an editorial this evening in which, after referring to the course of the paper with regard to the Bank of California and Ralston, it says: When the bank suspended last week we thought it our duty to protect, as far as possible, depositors and other creditors of that institution. We published just so many facts as we believed would best serve the purpose, and no more. We then said that the failure was owing to the mismanagement of the late President, and that this mismanagement was, in short, without the knowledge of the directors. For these statements we were soundly abused. The various press undertook to marshal all the corrupt elements against us. We were in possession of facts which we could not state, because we were most anxious that the directors, if possible, should contrive some way of extricating themselves. We preferred to suffer the assaults of enemies rather than to give the facts at a time when they might furnish a complete vindication of our attitude toward the bank, but might at the same time hinder and possibly defeat the plans which the directors were divising for the protection of the creditors of that institution. The directors, some of whom have always been staunch friends of the *Bulletin* and are so now, have perfected their plans and have settled on a basis of action whereby every creditor of the bank will be fully paid. We have full confidence both in the amity and the good faith of these men. They will redeem their pledge, and may ultimately make the bank stronger even than the one which suspended. It was time that the *Bulletin* should be relieved from the secrets which it has been abused for keeping. We therefore proposed to ask the consent of the Board of Directors to relieve us from any further obligation to keep secret some facts within our knowledge. Having done our best to protect others, it is part of our duty to protect ourselves. We are now authorized by D. O. Mills to say that the late President did, without the knowledge of the directors, use private ly from $3,000,000 to $4,000,000 of the bank's resources, which amount remains unpaid. This was the cause of the recent failure. Probably elsewhere this would have been set down as a defalcation. We are also authorized by the same authority to say that there was an over-issue of stock, which over-issue has now been provided for. The particular use to which this large sum of money it is not our duty to mention. When these discoveries were made, the connection of the late President with the institution was at once severed. Between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000 of money had gone out of the bank without the knowledge of a single director."

A BLOODLESS DUEL

Two St. Louis Editors Quarrel over Jeff. Davis and Shoot at Each Other in Winnebago County, Illinois—Both Behave Splendidly and Fire too High.

ST. LOUIS, September 4.—Maj. John N. Edwards, one of the editors of the St. Louis *Times*, and Col. Emory S. Foster, editor of the *Evening Journal*, left here last night for Winnebago county, Illinois, to fight a duel. The affair has been kept very private, no one outside the parties directly interested knowing of it until this afternoon, when it got on to the street and became the subject of much comment Dispatches announcing the result have been momentarily expected since two o'clock, but at this writing, six o'clock, nothing has been received and it is conjectured that something unlooked for has occurred to prevent the meeting. Major Edwards was accompanied by Col. H. Branch, and Colonel Foster by W. D. W. Barnard as seconds, and perhaps by other parties. The affair grew out of an editorial in the *Times* of August 21 on the action of the officials of Winnebago county in refusing to allow Jeff. Davis to speak at their fair, and a rejoinder by Foster in the *Journal* next day, in which he cast very severe strictures upon the character of the *Times* article. The point at which the duel is to be fought is not known here, as that was left to be selected by the seconds after entering Winnebago county.

Later—A dispatch to the *Times* from a member of the Edwards party, says the duel took place at five o'clock this afternoon, at a point five miles north of Rockford, in Winnebago county, and one shot was exchanged without effect, both parties firing too high but making a lineshot. Maj. Edwards demanded a second shot, but as under the agreement to fight a second shot could not be had unless demanded by both parties, and as Colonel Foster considered he had given all the satisfaction required of him, he declined to join in the demand for another shot and the matter was settled without further difficulty. Both behaved splendidly. The weapons used were Colt's navy revolvers, at twenty paces. Major Edwards and friends, after leaving the field, went to Beloit, Wisconsin, and will return home by way of the Iowa Central and North Missouri Railroad. The whereabouts of Colonel Foster and party are not mentioned. Major Edwards was the challenging party in the affair.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day.—For New England, the Middle States and the Lower Lake region, slowly rising barometer, northwest to southwest winds, high temperature, clear or partly cloudy weather and occasional light rain in the Lower Lake region and in the northern part of New England and the Middle States.

The Ohio State fair opens to-day at Columbus, with flattering prospects of success.

Base Ball—At Philadelphia, Athletics 6, Bostons 3. At New York, Mutuals 13, Atlantics 5.

The Mercantile Band of Norfolk suspended Saturday afternoon. It is claimed that the assets will cover the liabilities.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company has sold 10,000 acres of land in Phelps and Kearney counties, Nebraska, to Wisconsin and Illinois farmers.

The compositors of the Cleveland *Leader* office have followed the example of those of the *Herald*, and struck against a reduction of rates to thirty-five cents.

Governor Jacob, of West Virginia, has ordered a special election to be held October 7 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of State Senator Pannell.

St. Vincent Hospital, at Erie, unsectarian, but under the charge of Sisters of Charity, was dedicated and opened by Rt. Rev. Bishop Mullen yesterday.

The steamers Parthia, Egypt and Britannic, from Liverpool, and the P. Calland, from Rotterdam, have arrived at New York; and the Pennsylvania, from Liverpool, at Philadelphia.

The total amount of gold transferred by the Treasury to San Francisco banks and business men is $2,501,000. Another half million may be transferred on Monday from the bullion account of the mint.

The Grand Council of the Indian Territory is in session at Okmulgee, Creek Nation. The proposed constitution, providing for a Governor of the Territory, United States courts and a delegate in Congress, is to be considered.

The Pacific express going west on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad was ditched Saturday evening twelve miles west of Des Moines. John Hughes, brakeman, was instantly killed and several persons slightly injured.

By an amicable agreement between the proprietors of the *Commercial* and *Blade*, of Toledo, and the printers working on these papers, the price of type setting on morning newspapers has been reduced from forty to thirty-five cents, and on evening papers from thirty-five to thirty cents.

The new steamship line from the Mississippi Valley to Rio Janeiro is a St. Louis enterprise, but steamers will leave New Orleans, instead of St. Louis as reported. The first steamer will sail November 1. Another company, called the Mississippi Valley and Orinoco Trading Company, has been incorporated at St. Louis, and is expected to start a sailing vessel from New Orleans, with an assorted cargo, next week for the Valley of the Orinoco, South America.

POLITICAL.

State.

The following is a list of the delegates to the Erie Convention as they will be called on the morning of the convention:

SENATORIAL DELEGATES.

First district (Philadelphia), George McGowan or Joseph Fite.

Second (Philadelphia), I. C. Cassidy declines, W. A. Wright claims a seat, and another will be chosen to-day.

Third (Philadelphia), E. P. Brennan or Charles C. Carman.

Fourth (Philadelphia), George M. Vickers.

Fifth (Philadelphia), William V. McGrath.

Sixth (Philadelphia), Thomas D. Pearce.

Seventh (Philadelphia), A. H. Ladner.

Eighth (Philadelphia), Patrick Loan.

Ninth (Delaware), John B. Rhodes.

Tenth (Bucks), George Ross.

Eleventh (Berks), W. S. Riter.

Twelfth (Montgomery), James Eshbach.

Thirteenth (Lancaster), William Patton.

Fourteenth (Lancaster), George Newman.

Fifteenth (Dauphin), Dr. Lewis Heck.

Sixteenth (Lehigh), William H. Sowden.

Seventeenth (Lebanon), John W. Mish.

Eighteenth (Northampton), J. A. Innes.

Nineteenth (Chester), John Miller.

Twentieth (Luzerne), Hendrick B. Wright.

Twenty-first (Luzerne), William H. Stanton.

Twenty-second (Monroe, Pike and Carbon), E. B. Eldred.

Twenty-third (Bradford and Wyoming), ——

Twenty-fourth (Lycoming, Montour, Sullivan and Columbia), Thomas Chalfant.

Twenty-fifth (Tioga, Potter and McKean), Frank Knox.

Twenty-sixth (Susquehanna and Wayne), Thomas J. Ham.

Twenty-seventh (Union, Snyder and Northumberland), George Gross.

Twenty-eighth (York), W. C. Chapman.

Twenty-ninth (Schuylkill), Thos. J. Foster.

Thirtieth (Schuylkill), William Kendrick.

Thirty-first (Perry, Mifflin and Juniata), Joseph M. Seibelmer.

Thirty-second (Cumberland and Adams), Wm. McSherry.

Thirty-third (Franklin and Huntingdon), Wm. McClelland.

Thirty-fourth (Clinton, Clearfield and Centre), J. G. Larimer.

Thirty-fifth (Blair and Cambria), John Porter.

Thirty-sixth (Somerset, Bedford and Fulton), W. J. Baer.

Thirty-seventh (Indiana and Jefferson), Sylvester C. Thompson.

Thirty-eighth (Cameron, Elk, Clarion and Forest), W. F. Colegrove.

Thirty-ninth (Westmoreland), John Latta.

Fortieth (Fayette and Greene), R. I. Patten.

Forty-first (Butler and Armstrong), L. Z. Mitchell.

Forty-second (Allegheny), Sylvester A. Cosgrave.

Forty-third (Allegheny), Robert Liddell.

Forty-fourth (Allegheny), B. C. Sawyer.

Forty-fifth (Allegheny), J. K. P. Duff.

Forty-sixth (Beaver and Washington), Findley Patterson.

Forty-seventh (Lawrence and Mercer), E. L. Garvin.

Forty-eighth (Warren and Venango), Charles Dinsmore.

Forty-ninth (Erie), George Allen.

Fiftieth (Crawford), J. B. Brawley.

REPRESENTATIVE DELEGATES.

Adams—Isaac Hereter, E. W. Stahley.

Allegheny—First district, Dr. Wm. J. Laughlin, T. Miller, W. A. Bedell; Second district, Charles Anderson, W. B. Lupton; Third district, Charles McCarty; Fourth district, B. J. Bradley, J. O'Leary, John A. Hurst, Frank A. Laughran; Fifth district, Samuel McKelvey, Wm. McKinley; Sixth district, Thompson F. McCabe, I. B. Patterson.

Armstrong—Thomas Hart Maher, George S. Purvis.

Beaver—Joseph Groff, W. B. Dunlap.

Bedford—W. H. Reynolds, William Hartley.

Berks—First district, H. H. Kelly, Solomon S. Rindt; Second district, E. W. Shellenberger.

Adam Stine, Henry Brobst, Isaac Y. Kinzer.

Blair—George Stroup, E. F. Rhodes.

Bradford—

Bucks—Nelson Applebaugh, R. K. Bachman, Allen H. Hirst, Henry D. Lefferis.

Butler—Jacob Ziegler, George H. Graham.

Cambria—William H. Sechler, Hon. Brown.

Carbon—

Centre—James F. Weaver, J. G. Meyer.

Chester—Dr. John A. Morrison, Joseph Hemphill, Benjamin Yandever, John D. Evans.

Clarion—Martin Williams, James M. Guffy.

Clearfield—Edmund A. Bigler.

Clinton—S. R. Peale.

Columbia—Charles R. Brockway, Warren J. Buckalew.

Crawford—M. N. Allen, Pearson Church, F. B. Guthrie, J. H. Gray.

Cumberland—John B. Bratton, Muhlenburg Williams.

Dauphin—First district, William K. Aldricks; Second, H. C. Raymond, Frank Loomis.

Delaware—Tom Lewis, Edward Wright.

Elk—O. B. Grant.

Erie—First district, D. W. Hutchinson; Second, M. Lieber, D. C. Kennedy, J. C. Wilson.

Fayette—William H. Playford, P. S. Newmeyer.

Forest—

Franklin—C. M. Duncan, B. Y. Hampshire, James Paisley.

Fulton—John A. Robinson.

Greene—Samuel Wise.

Huntingdon—R. Milton Speer, R. Bruce Petriken.

Indiana—Dr. Thomas Marlin, John Eason.

Jefferson—Kennedy L. Blood.

Juniata—John F. Reynolds.

Lancaster—First district, Roland H. Brubaker; Second, George Diller, William Hastings; Third, J. G. Smith, Henry Shaffner, R. R. Tshudy.

Lawrence—S. K. McGinnis, William Gordon.

Lebanon—Henry Snavely, William Kendrick.

Lehigh—Jacob S. Dillenger, John D. Stiles, J. Frank Reighart.

Luzerne—William F. Logan, Dr. H. H. Martin, Joshua Taggart.

Luzerne—Wm. Merrick, F. A. Beamish.

McKean—

Mercer—Walter Pierce, J. L. Murdock, Alpheus Heniine.

Mifflin—Andrew Reed.

Monroe—A. O. Greenwald.

Montgomery—James M. Boyd, Charles Durham, George Tracy, Rufus Longaker, George R. Becrell.

Montour—Thomas Chalfant.

Northampton—J. P. Carroll, A. S. Bishop, David Engleman.

Northumberland—George W. Ryan, Robert Monigomery.

Perry—John A. Magee.

Pike—George H Rowland.

Potter—C. Hallenbeck.

Philadelphia—First district, Arthur Corgee, Hugh Boyle; Second district, Wash. Quigley, Frank Hogerty; Third district, Peter Monroe; Fourth district, William McMullen; Fifth district, George M. Dallas; Sixth district, Michael Sullivan; Seventh district, Dallas Bache, Luke Keegan; Eighth district, Robert P. Lynch; Ninth district, Richard T. Lennon; Tenth district, George S. Schaffer; Eleventh district, William McDevitt; Twelfth district, Charles E. Barrie; Thirteenth district, George McCoy; Fourteenth district, William Sinebauer; Fifteenth district, Frank Moore, William Neely; Sixteenth district, Joseph H. Murray; Seventeenth district, James Maloney; Eighteenth district, Edward Tierman, Samuel Faunce; Nineteenth district, W. W. Lee, Dr. H. F. Sellers, Henry A. Meric; Twentieth district, John W. Bolan, Michael Doran; Twenty-first district, Thomas Delehanty; Twenty-second district, William E. Fanuce; Twenty-third district, H. E. Allen; Twenty-fourth district, Thomas McCullough; Twenty-fifth district, Joseph Campbell; Twenty-sixth district, Edward Carey, John W. Gallagher; Twenty-seventh district, Isaac Leech; Twenty-eighth district, M. F. Quinn.

[Of the above delegation notices have been given of contests, as follows: In Second district, Edward Duff and James Moran contest the seats of Messrs. Hagerty and Quigley; in the Fourth district, Shepherd G. Young contests the seat of Alderman McMullen; in the Twentieth district, John Schofield contests Hon. H. Lex contest the seats of John W. Bolleau and Michael Doran; in the Twenty-sixth district Mr. Fleming contests Edward Carey. Edward Carey.]

Schuylkill—First district, James Dolan; Second, S. C. Kirk; Third, W. B. Rudy; Fourth, T. J. Foster, J. B. McCamant, Michael Beard, Thomas Egan.

Snyder—Robert Swineford.

Somerset—John H. Uhl, John J. Hoffmaun.

Susquehanna—E. B. Bailey, J. H. Dusenbury.

Sullivan—George Jackson.

Tioga—J. J. Werline, Walter Sherwood.

Union—George W. Walls.

Venango—A. P. Whittaker, Wm. M. N. Hays, Isaac M. Sowers.

Warren—W. R. Dawson.

Washington—Freeman Brady, Jr.

Wayne—Thomas J. Ham, Wm. H. Dimmick.

Westmoreland—Israel Painter, Michael Kunkle, Benj. Hebrank.

Wyoming—

York—David Small, Geo. W. Heiges, A. Hiestand Glatz, Jos. Delone. Alternates—John Gemmill, Geo. Baron, E. Myers, P. Strickhouser, Z. B. Heindel.

New Jersey.

CATHOLICS INSTRUCTED BY THE PRIESTS HOW TO VOTE.

PATERSON, N. J., September 5.—Ballots for the Constitutional amendments election in New Jersey next Tuesday were circulated at the Catholic churches in this city to-day, with amendments 1, 2, 8 and 11 crossed out. The erased amendments prohibit appropriations of public money and lands to private or sectarian purposes, guarantee a system of free public schools and prohibit special legislation.

FIRE RECORD.

Covington, Kentucky—$8,500.

CINCINNATI, September 4.—Donnelly's livery stable and George Linn's residence, in Covington, were burned to-night. Loss $7,000; insured in Cincinnati companies. The Second Presbyterian church was damaged to the amount of $1,500; fully insured.

Bloomsburg Normal School Building Burned—Loss $60,000.

BLOOMSBURG, Pa., September 4.—The State Normal School at this place was burned this afternoon. Loss $60,000; insurance $30,000.

Fort Ann, New York—$50,000.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., September 5.—An incendiary fire at Fort Ann, this morning, caused a loss of $50,000; partially insured.

California Election.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 5.—The Gubernatorial vote, as far as returned, is: Irwin 43,000, Phelps 25,000, Bidwell 15,000. The Legislative returns are not yet finished, but the Democrats will have an overwhelming majority. The contest on Mayor is still undecided, with the chances favoring Dayton, the *Chronicle* candidate. The Constitutional Convention is defeated.

Correspondence has passed between France and Germany with regard to the proposed pilgrimage of German subjects to Lourdes. The German communications are conciliatory in tone and appearance, the French Cabinet entirely free from responsibility in the matter.

The New Band.

To-day the Eighteenth Regiment Band, a new organization led by Professor Arbogast, will make its first public appearance. Although organized for but three or four weeks, we are assured by persons who have heard it practice that it plays most creditably, and its friends predict that it will in a few months take the lead of all our local musical organizations. The band will play to-day at the inspection and review. The members have not yet received their uniforms, and will appear in fatigue dress.

Economy Is Wealth.

Consumers can save money and always have good bread by using White River Flour.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The Microscopist of the Department of Agriculture Detailed on Cranberry Duty.

Contemplated Change in the Interior Department.

Commissioner Pratt the President's Choice for Delano's Successor.

He is Said to Prefer to Remain in the Internal Revenue Bureau.

No Excitement Over the California Election.

The State Safe for the Presidential Contest.

Attack on Professor Hayden's Expedition—No Serious Consequences Feared.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 5, 1875.

Cranberries Microscopically Considered.

Commissioner Watts, of the Agricultural Department, has, at the request of the Executive Committee of the Cranberry Association of New Jersey, requested Prof. Taylor, Microscopist of the Department, to attend the annual meeting of the Association to be held next Thursday and demonstate to the cultivators of cranberries, by their samples, what kind to select and what to avoid. Prof. Taylor expects to show the cause of the rot, and will add the result of his careful experiments in the conservatory of the Department.

Contemplated Change in Interior Department.

In regard to the reported change in the Interior Department, Commissioner Pratt, of the Internal Revenue Department, who is said to be the President's choice for Secretary of the Interior, says that he prefers his present position, but gives no other reason than that he has become somewhat familier with the routine of the bureau and he were to leave he would experience hard work. His health is not now good, and the autumn weather he does not think will improve his health. He has been afflicted for plaint nearly six years ago, when he entered the Senate, and as he is not afraid of hard work his intimate friends say he will not refuse the Cabinet position if tendered, as positively asserted he will be tendered, as Mr. Delano is determined to resign after the report of the Investigating Committees have been laid before the President.

The California Election.

The election returns from California are not a surprise to the Congressional Republican Committee, and the friends of Senator Sargent say that he was confident the State would go Democratic. The failure of the Bank of California had nothing to do with the result. Those who know the cause of the political dissention assert that at the Presidential election next fall the vote will be solid for the nominees of the Republican party for President and Vice President.

The Attack on Hayden's Survey Party

in Colorado, it is believed by officials in the Interior Department, will not result seriously to either the party or the Government, and one of the pioneers in these expeditions who is brave and fearless, acknowledged as the most efficient, says that he is confident the baggage and instruments will all be returned, with an explanation that the attack was intended as a scare, the attacking party having no motive whatever to ambush the surveyors and their escort.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 4, 1875.

COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS APPOINTED.

The President has appointed R. Holland Duell, of New York, Commissioner of Patents, *vice* Thatcher, resigned.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY WELLS SWORN IN.

Ex-Governor Wells, appointed United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, took the oath of office to-day, and appointed H. H. Wells, Jr., assistant.

BROWN, THE ALLEGED TREASURY ROBBER.

The case of Theodore W. Brown, arrested in connection with the larceny of $47,000 from the Treasury, has been adjourned till Tuesday, when the Judge will give a decision on the point raised by counsel for defense, that, whereas Brown was arrested on an information charging him with stealing, the Government ought not to hold him for receiving stolen money.

LOUISVILLE.

Catholic Church Troubles—Newspaper Controversy—An Appeal to the Pope.

LOUISVILLE, September 5.—The recent changes in the Catholic churches of the Diocese of Louisville are the subject of much talk in this city and State. Rev. Father Lawrence Bax, pastor of St. John's, in Louisville, whom Bishop McCloskey removed to Bowling Green for insubordination, published a card to-day defending himself and giving the cause for the publication a desire to vindicate his character as the pastor of St. John's. To-morrow Bishop McCloskey will publish a card severely criticising and condemning the remarks of Father Bax. Both parties will lay the case before the Pope ere long, messengers now being on the way to Rome.

DENVER.

Professor Hayden's Expedition Turns Up a Skirmish.

DENVER, September 4.—J. W. Sullivan, Secretary of the United States Geological Survey, has received particulars of an engagement which occurred August 15, between Gardner and Gannett's parties of Hayden's survey and a band of Sierra La Salutes, near the line between Colorado and Utah, and near the north line of New Mexico. The fight lasted twenty-one hours and resulted in the loss to Gardner and Gannett's party of all their baggage and nearly all their provisions. They all escaped without injury.

PHILADELPHIA.

Doctor Helmbold Discharged from Pennsylvania Insane Asylum.

PHILADELPHIA, September 4.—Dr. Henry T. Helmbold, the well known druggist, was to-day discharged from the Pennsylvania Insane Asylum, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, by Judge Elcock, the Judge holding that there was no occasion for his detention in such an institution and stepping down from the bench congratulated him upon his release. Dr. Helmbold's counsel, Clarence Derringer, proposes to bring a suit for damages against the asylum.

SPORTING RECORD.

DENMARSH-POWELL RACE AT WHEELING.

WHEELING, September 5.—The scull race between Frank Denmarsh and Ed. Powell, both of Pittsburgh, took place on the lower course at this city yesterday, and was witnessed by fully two thousand people. The distance was three miles, Denmarsh winning by three boat lengths. Time—22:25.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

A petition for the pardon of Edward S. Stokes, convicted on the charge of shooting James Fisk, Jr., has been sent to Governor Tilden.

Miss Peters, aged sixteen years, daughter of John H. Peters, of Pickaway county, Ohio, was thrown from a carriage last Thursday, dragged half a mile and killed.

Willie, youngest son of W. C. Depnaw, a well known resident of New Albany, Indiana, while loading a pistol Friday evening, shot himself through the heart. He was alone at the time, and when the family found him he was lying on the floor dead.

Mrs. E. B. Morton, wife of the editor of the Dallas, Texas, *Intelligencer*, with the Texan editorial excursion, was thrown down by a train of cars at Chicago, yesterday, and had her arm cut off above the elbow. She also received internal injuries which it is feared may terminate fatally.

Enoch Hoag, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Central Superintendency, while returning from the Grand Council in session at Okmulgee, on Saturday, was thrown from his wagon and suffered a dislocation of his shoulder. He left for his home in Kansas, by train, last evening.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Turkey.

MANIFESTO FROM LEADERS OF THE INSURRECTION.

MADRID, September 4.—A special telegram from Berlin states that the Scalvonic papers announce that the leaders of the insurrection have agreed upon a manifesto demanding the independence of Bosnia and Herzogovina under a Christian prince, to be chosen from one of the European dynasties. They are willing to pay tribute to Turkey and to participate in the conference at Mostar, fearing Tuakish influence.

SERVIA QUIETED.

LONDON, September 5.—A dispatch from Constantinople states that information has been received from Belgrade by the Turkish Government and by the foreign embassies, which relieves apprehensions that Servia will by her conduct add to the complications of the Herzegovinian question. A solid agreement between the powers and the Servian Government has been effected at Belgrade. Owing to the pressure brought to bear by the representatives of the former, Servia undertakes to restrain the party of action within her borders.

CONTRADICTORY REPORTS OF THE INSURRECTION.

CONSTANTINOPE, September 5.—Server Pasha, in a telegraphic dispatch dated Mostar to-day, states that many insurgents have submitted and the agitation is greatly allayed. The imperial troops have been traversing all parts of the country for several days without meeting resistance. He believes order will be restored before the foreign consuls begin the work of mediation.

BELGRADE, September 5.—An insurrectionary movement is reported in the neighborhood of Gradatschatz, Bosnia, instigated by bands of Servians. It is asserted that whole districts of the southeastern frontier of Bosnia are rising.

ARRIVAL OF BRITISH CONSUL AT MOSTAR—INSURRECTION SAID TO HAVE BEEN CRUSHED.

LONDON, September 6, 5:30 A. M.—A special in this morning's *Standard* says the British Consul has arrived at Mostar. He witnessed horrible cruelties perpetrated by the insurgents, who in one instance roasted ten children alive. The insurrection is put down. Only raids by Montenegrins and Montenegrins take place. A telegram to the *Daily News* states that Server Pasha has been authorized to propose a limited form of autonomy for Herzegovina.

Spain.

WAR MATERIAL FOR THE CARLISTS.

LONDON, September 5.—It is reported that an English steamer has succeeded in landing at Motrico a large cargo of war material for the Carlists, including four pieces of artillery, five thousand rifles and one hundred cases of cartridges.

DORREGARAY REPORTED TO HAVE ESCAPED.

MADRID, September 4.—It is reported that General Dorregaray has escaped into Navarre.

Marine News.

LONDON, September 4.—Steamships Algeria and Wyoming, from New York, arrived out.

QUEENSTOWN, September 5.—Steamship Baltic, from New York, arrived.

LONDON, September 5.—Steamships Cimbria, from New York, and Sarmatian, from Quebec, arrived out.

QUEENSTOWN, September 5.—Steamship City of Berlin, from New York, arrived.

European Markets.

LONDON, September 4, 5 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £25,000.

PARIS, September 4.—Rentes 6 francs 50 centimes.

FRANKFORT, September 4.—United States bonds, 7's, 105½.

ANTWERP, September 4.—Refined petroleum 20½ francs.

LIVERPOOL, September 4.—Cotton firm; middling upland 7 1-16d; Orleans 7⅛d. Sales of 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export. Receipts 11,000 American. Flour—State and Western 25s 6d. Wheat—No. 2 to No. 1 spring 9s 8d@9s 9d. Corn 34s. Refined petroleum 10½d; spirits do 9½d. Cheese 51s 6d.

LONDON, September 4.—To-day's *Times*, in its financial column, says: "The demand for money market is continued, and of discount business done at the market rate a large proportion of bills were negotiated at higher figures. Corn is steady. Deliveries of English wheat and foreign wheat continues heavy. The provincial markets are mostly firm, with occasionally an advance in price on last week. The Hungarian wheat crop is said to be disappointing, but owing to the late harvest there may be still some of the crop available for export. There is little further news regarding the foreign crop. The Mark Lane markets are without change, with the dullness of many weeks. The sugar market continues depressed, and prices are leading downward."

MONTREAL.

Guibord's Burial Postponed—Legal and Military Precautions Against Catholic Interference.

MONTREAL, September 4.—Joseph Doutre, Q. C., has prepared an affidavit declaring that the public peace is threatened. This, with another affidavit of similar effect, has been presented to a magistrate in order to procure the presence of a force of volunteers at the burial of Guiford, which is postponed until next week. Further trouble is apprehended, and with the ill feeling on both sides it will be fortunate if no more serious results follow the second attempt than succeeded the first. Some three hundred armed men are in the cemetery awaiting the coming of the funeral. They have been there all night and have blocked Cote des Neiges road, demanding the name and business of travelers. The inhabitants of the district feel much alarmed and have appealed to the Government for police aid. Mr. Doutre to-day caused warrants to be issued against twenty of the ringleaders in the late riot, and it is now understood that these will be prosecuted before the burial takes place. A battery is ordered to concentrate here, and volunteers were last evening drilling. Doutre's life has been threatened, as also that of prominent members of the Institut Canadien.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

End of the Georgia Insurrection Farce.

AUGUSTA, September 4.—The Grand Jury of Washington county, before whom the alleged insurrectionists have been on trial, presented a report yesterday, recommending a discharge of the remaining prisoners and commending the Judge and counsel for the faithful performance of their duty. Judge Johnson then addressed the Grand Jury, and citizens, advising the latter to acquiesce in the decision of the jury and recommending the people to a conservative and law abiding course they had pursued. All the prisoners not indicted were discharged, and the court adjourned until the regular term.

Fight at a Political Meeting in Mississippi—Several Persons Reported Killed and Wounded.

VICKSBURG, September 4.—A difficulty occurred at a Radical meeting at Clinton, Mississippi, to-day. Three whites, Charles Chilton, of Clinton; Martin Silvey and Mr. Thompson, of Raymond, are reported killed. Three negroes were killed and several whites and negroes wounded. No positive information has been received regarding the origin of the conflict. About one hundred and fifty armed whites from this place and fifty from Edwards and Ballou arrived at Clinton this evening, to protect the town. The negroes are reported arming and threatening another fight.

Scandal at the Shelby County, Tennessee, Poor House.

MEMPHIS, September 4.—For some days there has been considerable gossip in reference to the conduct of some officials at the county poor-house, one of the inmates charging one of the physicians with making improper overtures to her and afterwards discharging her because of her refusal to comply with his demands. It is also alleged that he kept a prostitute there as matron. The Commissioners to-day examined a number of witnesses and will report their conclusions to the County Court.

Arrest of Two Young Crawford County Reprobates.

ERIE, PA., September 5.—Two young men, named Barnes and Sperry, were arrested at Girard, Erie county, to-day, for burglaries and other lawless acts at Spring and Hayfield, in Crawford county, near the Erie line. Friday night they entered four houses, tied Ellis Hotchkiss to a bed post and choked him; threatened an old man named Sperry, a relative of one of the boys, with revolvers, and ripped a valuable mare with a knife so that her entrails protruded. The prisoners are between eighteen and twenty years of age and lived at Spring.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Fast Mail West by Way of Pittsburgh.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 4.—The Postoffice Department has perfected arrangements for a fast mail train from New York, Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore, via Pittsburgh, to Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati and all points in the Southwest. This train will commence running Monday, September 13, over the Pennsylvania Railroad and its connections, making extraordinarily fast time so as to fully accommodate the immense postal business of the cities designated, as well as a limited number of passengers. The schedule of the train will be arranged and announced in a few days.

SERIOUS AFFRAY.

A Man Severely Cut in a Row.

A desperate cutting affray took place on Sunday morning between three and four o'clock, on Smithfield street, which may result fatally. Samuel English, a bar tender in one of the Fifth avenue saloons, met two printers, named Michael Garrety and Charles Kise, in the dive just opposite the Custom House. They had all been drinking freely and getting into a dispute brought them into a fight. They were got out of the saloon, and upon the street a desperate fight took place with knives. It would appear that the two printers must have fallen to the work of chopping up the bartender, for before he could be rescued by the police his head, face and body were marked all over. All the parties were arrested and taken to the Central Station house. English left a stream of blood from the scene of the affray to the station house, and before Dr. McCoy could be summoned the man had almost bled to death. The most severe wound was that across the right side of the face which cut an artery. Garrety was also cut in the wrist. A knife was found near the scene of the affray, covered with blood, and another one was taken from the person of Kise. Between five and six o'clock in the morning, English, by order of the physicians, was taken to his boarding place—the St. Clair Hotel. Should he get worse, his deposition will be taken. Meantime, the other parties are held to await the result of the injuries. Garrety and Kise are comparative strangers here, and for a while back have been working on the *Dispatch*.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McKennan.

DECISION IN THE BLACK-M'CLELLAND CASE.

The case of C. S. Black vs. J. H. McClelland, in which a verdict for $3,850 was obtained against the defendant, in the District Court, for punching plaintiff's eye out with an umbrella, has already been reported in our columns. After the verdict and before the entry of the judgment, McClelland filed a petition in bankruptcy, and was adjudged a bankrupt. Black then petitioned the United States District Court for leave to issue process from the State court to collect the debt. The question thus raised was, whether the amount of the verdict was a provable debt against the bankrupt. Judge McCandless granted leave to issue the execution, whereupon McClelland's counsel appealed to the Circuit Court. The appeal was argued about a week ago, and on Saturday Judge McKennan filed an opinion affirming the action of the District Judge. After stating the case, and citing some English authorities, the Court says:

The phraseology of the American act seems to have been employed with reference to the construction of the English statute. All debts due or owing before the bankruptcy are provable under the British statute, but in the enumeration in the American act, in lieu of proof the indebtedness is restricted to debts which are not only due, but payable at the time of the adjudication, or whose payment is postponed to a future day.

Now, a claim which has not obtained the condition of a fixed liability cannot be characterized as a debt due and payable, either presently or at a future day, and such is the immature character of a mere verdict before judgment. It is subject to the control and discretions of the courts, and may be superseded altogether by arresting judgment upon it, or by the allowance of a new trial. No action could be maintained upon it; it does not bear interest and no determinate amount is expressed upon it until the court has pronounced its judgment, that the plaintiff do recover from the defendant the amount of his damages assessed. Until such indebtedness and impresses the obligation of payment, and so may be said to create the debt. Not until it has passed is there a debt due and payable.

The respondent's debt was not, therefore, in the category of debts provable against the bankrupt's estate at the time of the adjudication, and it was not necessary for him to apply to the Bankruptcy Court for leave to take judgment on the verdict, or to issue execution thereon; and the bill of review must be dismissed at the cost of the complainant.

When this opinion was made known to Mr. McClelland's attorney on Saturday, a new petition in bankruptcy was filed, in order to block still further the collection of damages awarded by the jury. This, however, wouldn't work, as no new proceedings in bankruptcy may be taken while an old one is pending. With this in view, D. Reed, Esq., issued a capias and execution in Common Pleas Court No. 2 (formerly the District Court,) for $8,850, the amount of the verdict.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Albert T. Heald, Crawford county: discharged from all his debts under the bankrupt act.

Sax & Hesolem, bankrupts, Luzerne county; exceptions to the appointment of B. G. Cooper, as assignee, overruled and his election approved.

H. W. C. Tweddle *et al.* vs. Elliptic Lubricating Oil Company; petition of the Exchange Bank and the Franklin Savings Bank for the sale of the chattels in case of certain property presented and referred to Register Rogers for examination and report.

Dawson & Baily vs. Collins, Pool & Co., of Titusville; petition of A. & H. Suckenbaugh for the dissolution of the injunction issued against them presented, and rule granted to show cause why the same should not be granted, returnable October 16th.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judge Collier.

The Commercial.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1875.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY RAWLE.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF,
RICHARD H. FIFE, Mansfield.
FOR RECORDER,
RALPH J. RICHARDSON, City.
FOR REGISTER,
JOSEPH H. GRAY, City.
FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS,
WM. H. McCLEARY, City.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
JOHN McCLELLAND, West Deer,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, City.
FOR CONTROLLER,
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny City.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES W. BELL, Robinson.

THE Alabama Bourbon Constitutional Convention assembles to-day.

THE total arrivals of emigrants at New York to September 1 foot up only 64,000. In 1872, the arrivals for the month of May alone were 56,054.

THE last number of the Boston *Commercial Bulletin* contains a very interesting and readable sketch of our city and its diversified industries.

Now that the summer's vacation is over, the first duty of all bank directors and other financiers should be to thoroughly examine the condition of the institutions under their care.

SUCH rapid preparation is said to have been made for putting into effect the law in relation to the substitution of silver coin for fractional currency as to cause the Secretary of the Treasury some concern about places to store the silver which has accumulated.

THE recently completed census of Boston shows that in the wards having an almost exclusive native population the average number of persons to a family is larger than where the population is of a different nativity. This pretty effectually disposes of one of the theories of the scientists.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* speaks of the "brutalized and vicious elements" of the Democratic party, and which control its action. The phrase contains the best definition of Bummers yet given. The Bummers are the "brutalized and vicious elements" under whose management the Democratic party of Ohio is tottering to its fall.

THE Supreme Court of Massachusetts has just rendered an important decision in the case of a church against the city of Boston to recover taxes assessed and paid under protest, ruling that real estate held by a religious society, not more than sufficient to meet its reasonable wants, and devoted to the erection of a church edifice, is exempt from taxation.

THE candidate nominated for Judge in the Berks district, by the Democrats, in thanking the convention for the honor done him, said that he regarded the nomination as "but a just reward for a long lifetime of labor and toil in the Democratic party." When judicial nominations come to be regarded as party rewards, it is time to find some one for that particular judicial place who does not stand in need of such a "reward."

AN election for members of the State Legislature takes place in Arkansas to-day. The present Legislature is almost entirely Democratic, the Republicans last year generally refusing to make nominations, on account of their hostility to the new Constitution, which was the work of an illegally-organized convention. There is no reason to anticipate a Republican victory. School houses in that State are too few and far between.

THE North Carolina Constitutional Convention meets to-day. The Republicans have one majority in that body, and two attempts have already been made to kill one of the Republican delegates, McCABE, of Edgecombe. The Democrats have not succeeded thus far in carrying the convention by these means, but while there is death there is hope. The collective vote for the Republican candidates exceeded the aggregate cast for the Democratic nominees by 11,780.

THE foreign commerce of New York last week was as follows: General merchandise imports, including dry goods, $5,770,713; produce entered for consumption, $146,546; specie exports, $453,175. The total imports of merchandise since January 1, this year, amount to $241,477,020, against $281,814,056 for the corresponding period in 1874. The total exports of produce during the year are $166,812,641, against $197,859,492 in 1874. The total export of specie since January 1, this year, foots up $61,763,772, against $41,429,542 for the corresponding period of last year.

THE Centennial Bureau of Machinery has issued a set of comprehensive rules and regulations for the guidance of exhibitors in the machinery department. All articles for exhibition in the machinery building will be admitted from January 5th to April 10th, 1876; all heavy and bulky machinery must be set up by April 20th, and all other not later than May 1st. Manufacturers of steam boilers, after notifying the Bureau, are required to deliver their exhibits before March, 1876, all of which must be previously subjected to a hydrostatic test in order to be accepted.

THE decline of immigration still continues. The arrivals at New York last month numbered 7,640, against 11,808 for the corresponding month last year. During the expired portion of the year the number has fallen one-third below that of the corresponding period of last year. This is caused by the bad accounts of the times sent home to the laboring classes by their friends already here. The Irish and Germans have been deterred to a great extent. Italian immigration is at a standstill. On the other hand, there is a fair influx of Russians of the substantial class. One party of these alone exchanged roubles at Castle Garden the other day for one hundred thousand dollars.

THE sales of short-horn cattle now going on at various points throughout the West, indicate anything but hard times among the farmers. Fancy cows bring $2,000, $3,000, $3,500 and $4,000, according to pedigree and appearance, and the poorest of these fancy cattle bring from $125 to $150 each. It is a cheering sight to see the Western farmers devoting their attention to the improvement of their herds, and to the greater diffusion over the country of blooded stock; but it is much more cheering to know that they are so generally able to indulge in these extreme figures in carrying out that purpose. We have a strong inclination to doubt the wisdom of giving these huge prices for fancy stock; but we are very certain that they could not be obtained if the farming interests of the West were not exceptionally prosperous.

THE acquittal of the principal man charged with an attempt to get up an insurrection of the negroes in Georgia, justifies the belief we expressed at the time, that there had been no attempt whatever at insurrectionary proceedings. The evidence adduced by the prosecution was so trivial that even a Georgia jury was compelled to render a verdict of not guilty. The wholesale arrest of negroes was the result of a scare got up among the whites for political purposes, and the ulterior object was to terrorize the negroes of that part of Georgia and keep them from organizing politically. The trick employed was a dirty one, but it was characteristic of Georgia Democracy, and as the negroes are now probably worse scared than the whites were, at first, the real conspirators, the Democratic politicians, can afford to permit the rendering of verdicts of acquittal.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer*, Democratic, admits that the nomination of GEGHAN for the Legislature in Hamilton county is evidence of an alliance between the Catholic Church, as a political power, and the Democratic party. It says:

"His nomination on Wednesday was equivalent to saying that the charge of an alliance between the Democratic party and the Catholic Church was not unfounded. We know that it is unfounded, and we therefore repudiate the nomination. The ill-feeling which secured the nomination of Geghan were unworthy. The men who forced him before the public at this time did it in a spirit of enmity to the Democratic organization. Such blind, ill-temperered, vicious conduct deserves to be rebuked, and we believe that it will be rebuked, at the polls this fall."

This apparent independence is merely put on for present effect. Before the election occurs the *Enquirer* will be supporting GEGHAN as heartily as any one. The priestly alliance is unpopular, now, and hence the necessity of affecting hostility to it; but the *Enquirer* knows that the nomination of GEGHAN is one of the conditions upon which the Catholics of Ohio support the Democratic ticket, and was therefore a political necessity from which there was no escape.

THE Bank of California having been organized under the provisions of a general corporation law, the stockholders became individually liable for its debts. Finding no escape from this responsibility, these stockholders have concluded that it is wisest not only to pay off the old debts, but to create a new bank in place of the old one, with a new subscription of stock. If they will give their personal attention to their new business, and not leave everything in one man's hands, they will probably find that they have taken the right course in first cleaning the old concern out of their way.

The improved tone in financial affairs upon the Pacific coast is an encouraging sign, and it is now more than probable that the panic in that section is over. There is a great deal of solid wealth in California, which has not in any way been affected by Ralston's failure and blundering attempts at speculation. The great fault of its solid men has been found, heretofore, in their tendency to grasp everything within reach and concentrate financial power within few hands. Large farms, large banks, large hotels, large mining schemes and railroads covering the State under one management, have been the rage, so far; and when all these large enterprises get yoked together, as they did with RALSTON, the failure of any one brings peril to all.

It is to be hoped that recent lessons have sufficed to teach her moneyed men that the chance of profit in all this concentration is not great enough to compensate for the risk it entails. A more diversified employment of capital would be much safer, and the enlargement of individual interests and enterprise would contribute more to Californian prosperity than all the STANFORDS and RALSTONS she can scare up. When her farms grow smaller and her wealth is diffused into many hands, instead of being centered in the hands of the few, California will become, what she is not now but easily may be, the richest and most prosperous State in the Union.

THE *Bulletin of the American Iron and Steel Association* has collected and published the following valuable comparative statistics of the aggregate production of iron and steel in this country last year:

NET TONS.	1872.	1873.	1874.
Pig iron	2,854,558	2,868,278	2,689,413
All rolled iron, including nails	1,941,892	1,966,445	1,839,950
All rolled iron, including nails and excluding nails	941,992	1,076,988	1,110,147
Rails of all kinds	1,000,900	890,977	729,803
Bessemer steel rails	94,079	129,015	144,944
Iron and all other rails	905,930	761,062	584,469
Street rails	15,000	9,430	6,739
Kegs of cut nails and spikes	4,065,322	4,029,704	4,912,180
Merchantable Bessemer steel other than rails	16,430	27,985	31,635
Total of merchantable Bessemer steel	110,509	157,000	176,579
Crucible cast steel	27,260	32,786	34,158
Open-hearth steel	2,500	3,500	7,000
All other steel	7,740	13,714	6,333
Blooms from ore and pig iron	58,000	62,564	61,670

From this summary the *Bulletin* deduces two inferences: First, that the country produced in 1874 much more iron and steel, from pig iron to the finished product, than any person familiar with the trade has ever imagined. Of pig iron we produced only 178,865 net tons less than in 1873. Of all rolled iron, rails included, we produced only 126,885 net tons less than in 1873, and of rolled iron, excluding rails, we actually produced 33,779 net tons more than in 1873. Second, the ability of the country to consume iron and steel since the occurrence of the panic is greater than has been generally recognized; otherwise so much of these products would not have been made. True, we carried over from 1874 to 1875 large stocks of pig iron, rails and other rolled iron, but so we have done in former years. Nevertheless, the *Bulletin* considers it unwise to increase these stocks this year.

That Ancient Road.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Your correspondent * * discourses somewhat learnedly and pleasantly on the recently "discovered" *old road*, on the Upper Monongahela. This "wonderful discovery" is not new to the writer. It is an old story revamped, but not without interest; and as I may shed some light upon the subject, I will pencil you a few facts. In the autumn of 1853, during a visit to Fairmont, I was invited by F. H. Pierpont, Esq., since the war Governor of West Virginia, to accompany him to a point on the opposite bank of the Monongahela, where an "old road" had been unearthed. The "road," or a deposit of broken sandstone, bearing evidence of having been burned, was readily found. I think we detected it in two localities. I did not regard it as a remarkable discovery, and failed to recognize in it a road; but rather classified it with ancient hearths so frequently found along the Ohio and its principal affluents. It was my intention to return and examine the localities referred to with more care, especially with the view of dating the presence of art remains, &c., but circumstances have prevented. In this connection, I may say, *roads* have not been discovered among the pre-historic remains of Central North America. Ancient hearths—broken boulders discolored by fire, intermingled with carbonized bones, fragments of pottery, flint implements, &c., are of common occurrence along the Ohio. These are found at an average depth of three feet, and vary from three to six feet in diameter.

At Portsmouth they are reported at ten to fifteen feet below the surface. In Jackson county, West Virginia, near Le Tart, are unmistakable evidences of human occupancy, anterior to the mound period.

No scientific inquirer pretends to doubt the antiquity of our pre-historic remains, but whether they are to be ascribed to a very remote age is questionable. We accord to mounds an antiquity of say two thousand years. This is quite high enough for all general purposes, but that the mound builders were the earliest occupants whose remains have been discovered, is very problematical. In learning the antiquity of man in Central North America, we must look for evidence elsewhere than in mounds and *roads*. In this connection I may say that nothing has been done toward determining this interesting archæological question. Of the item you publish some days since concerning a recently discovered city in California whose foundations might be traced back 180,000 years. I may only say that one of the sailors in that city must have possessed the Table Mountain skull reported and described by Prof. Whitney! *Verbum sap.*

In conclusion, I may remark that the Monongahela "road" leads the inquirer to compare it with such phenomena as the parallel roads of Glen Roy, in Scotland, the raised beaches of Norway, and the walled lake of Iowa.

The former are in the Western Highlands near the foot of the highest of the Grampians, where *three parallel* roads stretch for more than ten miles, each maintaining a perfect horizontality along the mountains, and continuing at the same level on the opposite side of the glen. They present the appearance, viewed from a distance, of roads cut out of the mountain sides. They are simply terraces stratified in the ordinary manner of alluvial or littoral deposits.

All geologists agree that these are simply ancient beaches, formed around the edge of water which once filled the glen to the hight of the respective "roads;" lakes or streams environed by hills (or, as in the case of the Iowa lake) even on the prairie, where frost and heat may disintegrate, or ice carry the boulders, &c., to shore.

I am glad that the Monongahela discovery has stimulated the curious to enlighten the public on a subject of so much interest. Information, facts, are what we need at this time. The public mind is wofully darkened by our prehistoric monuments. The convention in Mansfield, Ohio, to-day, may do something.

W. DE H.

Poor Clara Morris.

Jennie June, fashion correspondent of the COMMERCIAL, writes thus concerning the affliction of Clara Morris, the well known actress:

We hear through private sources very sad news of Clara Morris, one of the brightest and most lovable of women, and an actress whose genius promised everything for the future, and is not surpassed, if it is equalled, on the American stage even now. It was known that she suffered much before leaving for Europe, and even during her last series of performances many times she was carried fainting from the stage, and only recovered by the strength of a mighty will, which impelled her to the conscientious performance of what she had undertaken.

Her disease was most distressing. It was curvature of the spine, originating in privation in childhood, and for want of the proper attention and treatment in later years. Three years ago it could probably have been arrested, but it was a crisis in her profession, and upon success in surmounting many obstacles her whole future seemed to depend. Naturally, also her friends, as well as herself, failed to realize the profoundly serious nature of her troubles, and that complete recovery would follow intervals of rest and the various methods of treatment recommended by attending physicians.

During the past summer, however, the development of the disease has been rapid. A sea voyage failed entirely to produce any change for the better, and the fiat of the highest medical authorities abroad confirmed her worst fears, and condemned her to a terrible operation, the same to which Charles Sumner submitted to for the cure of the same disease. Its main feature is the burning of the flesh of the back from the neck down to the waist with red hot irons. This horrible torture poor Clara Morris has endured. The operation was performed in Paris in the presence of Mrs. Worthington, Donn Piatt's sister-in-law, who has been traveling with her; Mrs. Cleveland, her daughter; Miss Gabrielle Greeley and Sir William Belmore, the attending physician. Her medical attendants wished her to take chloroform, but she refused, and heroically bore the frightful agony until the cruel process had been repeated four times. Then the pain and smell of her own burning flesh became too much for her. Nature, even her brave nature, could stand no more, and she fainted dead away; nor were they certain for a long time whether consciousness could be restored, or that the vital spark had not been tortured out of its socket.

It was impossible therefore to complete the operation, which requires that the process of burning be repeated six times, but whether it will be repeated when the patient gains strength is not certainly known. At present she lies in a very weak and suffering condition, though gradually recovering, under the best care which skill and friendship can bestow. When she is well enough to travel, it is her purpose to return home, accompanied by her friend, Mrs. Worthington.

Her husband, Mr. Harriott, has suffered scarcely less than his wife, in his absence from her. Added to his anxieties on her account, has been the dangerous illness of his brother, and partner in business, who is not expected to live from day to day. Of course there are doubts whether Clara Morris will be able to keep her fall engagements, but fortunately they do not begin until November, and she herself hopes by that time to have sufficiently recovered. Brave girl, I hope this last dread experience will shut the pages on the trials and struggles of the first part of her life, and open the portals to the happy and prosperous future, which is as certain to be hers as anything mortal can be, if life and health permit.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Central New York jumps with joy over its great yield of hops.

The harvests of 1875 have been most abundant everywhere throughout Italy.

The Pacific Mail Company's new line to Australia will be inaugurated October 9.

The flouring mills of Minneapolis, Minn., ground last year 6,592,500 bushels of grain.

A fishy story. Thirty tons of salmon were consumed by the Saratoga hotels this season.

Chicago's annual Inter-State Exposition will open on Wednesday, and continue for one month.

Immense quantities of prairie hay are now being shipped to St. Louis from the Indian Territory.

Akron, Ohio, claims 17,000 population, which is an increase of seventy-five per cent. in five years.

The American Pomological Society holds its biennial meeting at Chicago, commencing on Wednesday.

The purchase of Niagara Falls by the General Government for a national park is being strongly advocated.

The commercial experiment of shipping live cattle from Boston to Liverpool has proved a complete success.

Governor Kirkwood, of Iowa, says he is "a believer in the *distant advent* of woman suffrage." "Distant advent" is good.

"The happy land of canine" is in Virginia, and the papers are beginning to demand that the dogs shall be cur-tailed.

A forgotten proverb:—"He that hasteth to be rich hath an evil eye, and considereth not that poverty shall come upon him."

The guano deposits on the Peruvian islands, which have been supposed to be almost inexhaustable, are beginning to give out already.

A heated controversy on the prayer test is raging in the Memphis *Appeal*, and the editor of that paper may yet be compelled to try prayer himself.

The salt trade of New Mexico is becoming very large. The salt is gathered from the shores of the lakes near the Tulerosa and Guadalupe plains.

Peoria, Ill., is going to set itself up as the Western Saratoga. A fine vein of sulphur water has been discovered 385 feet deep, which rises to the surface.

The St. Louis papers are boasting of the presence of an Irishman who walked eighteen hundred miles to see that city. He must be an escaped lunatic.

A Mr. Benjamin Ginning some time since presented the poor of Liverpool with five thousand dollars. Blobbs says this is "a good B. Ginning."

Seven European steamers left New York on Saturday, carrying out two hundred and forty cabin and seven hundred and eighty-five steerage passengers.

The British Royal Society has "researched" for a period of more than 200 years and failed to discover a single case of sudden change in the color of human hair.

Owing to the absence of delegates that "Grand National Industrial Convention" which was to have been held at Indianapolis the other day, did not come off.

A deposit of chloride of silver that promises to occupy an important place in the business of the Pacific coast has lately been made in the Pinal Mountains, Arizona.

The main question just now agitating the public mind of New York is whether or not pie and pea-nut stands shall be allowed in the new post-office building in that city.

Quite an eclipse of the sun will take place on the 29th of this month at all places in the United States east of the Mississippi Valley. The sun will rise more or less eclipsed.

A new Yosemite has been discovered in California, on the South fork of King's river. The valley is nine miles long, with an average width of half a mile. The walls are 3,000 feet high.

A decision in the "Perry Stone Company" case will be reached by the Patent Office in a few days. The case has been in litigation a number of years, and a large amount of money is involved in the decision.

The latest instance of financial doubt is that of a man who neglects to cut the coupons from his bonds because he would not know what to do with the money if they were turned into cash. He lives in Boston.

PERSONAL.

Dr. Mary Walker, supposed to be only on a visit or on exhibition, has actually hung out a shingle as a practitioner in Salt Lake City.

Rear Admiral L. M. Goldsborough is dangerously ill at his residence in Washington city. He has been suffering from rheumatic gout for some time past, and it is feared he will not recover.

John Lyndon, in illiterate English coachman, who two years ago married the daughter of Colonel John Hancock, of Chicago, and was abandoned by his wife, a lovely, wealthy and educated girl, immediately after the ceromony, has just died. Mrs. Lyndon's friends sued for a divorce, but the case had not been finally decided. The marriage caused much scandal at the time.

The matter of the incarceration of Dr. Buchu Helmbold, in which a writ of *habeas corpus* was granted on the application of his counsel, has been amicably settled. The Doctor is declared to be perfectly sane and that his memory is not in the least impaired. His detention by a near friend is said to have been due solely to a desire to keep him away from exciting company.

Admiral Collins could not have been buried with more solemn rites in his own country than he was at Calino, on the 11th inst. The Peruvian Minister of War had issued an order directing that the honors due to a General of Division in active service be shown to the memory of the American Admiral. The members of the Lima Cabinet attended his funeral, together with the Diplomatic and Consular Corps. When the corpse of the Admiral was brought from his ship to the mole of Calico, it was saluted by the guns of the Peruvian artillery and by volleys of musketry fired by a division of troops from Lima.

The Cloud in the East.

Even by those most interested in the preservation of Turkish dominion in Europe, it is admitted that its dismemberment is a mere question of time. Only, none of the great powers desire to hasten that process, lest they might find themselves under the necessity of coming to blows about the division of the fragments. Year after year Turkey sinks deeper into debt, and becomes less able to repay it. The rapacity of Mohammedan tax gatherers grows as fast as the insolvency of the State which employs them, and the fire of religious hatred gathers fuel from each new experience of official extortion and licente. The acts of oppression which goaded the peasantry of the Herzegovina into rebellion were but the culminating point of a long series of outrages which can be compared to nothing but the license of a brutal soldiery in a conquered territory. The unmentionable barbarities which the Turk is still free to exercise in Europe are as much a reproach to civilized nation as his presence north of the Dardanelles is an anomaly in the modern distribution of power.—*New York Times.*

FROM NEW YORK.

Second Days Proceedings of the National Board of Navigation.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

NEW YORK, September 2, 1875.

I made a tour through the principal hotels, last evening, and found them full of people. The Metropolitan, Fifth Avenue, Earle and probably others, had to close their registers before eight o'clock, as all their rooms were full. I also visited the Union and Madison Squares; they too were so full that the seats were all occupied and the walks crowded, while on the side walks on either side of Broadway there were moving thousands of human beings, seemingly of every nation, kindred and tongue.

As I stood in front of the Earle Hotel, this morning, and on my way up Broadway to the Metropolitan Hotel, I saw hundreds of working girls, of all ages, from ten years up to the uncertain number beyond the twenties. They were on their way to their various places of labor, wherein they are kept closely from ten to fourteen hours, six days out of the week. I could not help feeling sad as I gazed on their woebegone appearance. Their stooped bodies, round shoulders, sunken eyes and pale cheeks. It was a very remarkable fact that not more than one in a hundred of the many thin faces had any of the bloom on it which bespoke good health and a contented mind. I have often wondered why so many of the young children of the poor died in New York city; but, since my attention was attracted to those hard-worked girls, I no longer think it strange, because it will be physically impossible for the girls whom I have described, a very large majority of whom, doubtless, will become mothers, to impart to their offspring sufficiently strong constitutions to resist and overcome the diseases incident to childhood. While I was writing the above the sound of drums and bag-pipes drew me to the window, from whence I had the pleasure of witnessing a very interesting procession marching up Broadway. It consisted of Scotchmen dressed in the old national costumes of the ancient Highlanders. They were a splendid looking body of men. Their dress of so many colors appeared to good advantage in the bright rays of a clear morning sun. They were marching in good order, marking time to the music with a regularity which gave evidence of considerable drilling. This music was blown in and squeezed out of that neuter gender instrument known as the bag-pipe.

THE NATIONAL BOARD OF STEAM NAVIGATION.

At ten, o'clock nearly all the delegates being present, the President of the former convention, Mr. Whiting, of Detroit, called the convention to order. As I looked on the many strange faces around me, I felt sad when I recognized but two, outside of our delegation, which I remember as being among the seventy boatmen I met at the St. Louis convention, one year ago. While the business committees were consulting about their reports, no business being before the convention, Captain R. C. Gray introduced to me the celebrated "Falls Pilot," Pink Varble. He is a very striking looking man; his forehead is high and broad, his eyes keen and penetrating, and very quick in their movements; his mouth very firm; his whole appearance indicating shrewdness, energy and decision, all of which, his long and successful career in his vocation of "Falls Pilot," has clearly demonstrated.

Every thing being arranged by the committees, Mr. Osborn, the Secretary, read the proceedings of yesterday, which were adopted. Delegates who had arrived since yesterday's session were invited to come forward and enter their names on the roll.

Mr. Thomas Sherlock, of Cincinnati, Chairman of the Executive Committee, appointed at Buffalo last year, read the annual report of that committee. It was a very able document, and I think will be very popular reading in the West, especially among rivermen. When he concluded, Mr. Osborn moved that the convention go into executive session to consider the report, and that all those who were not members retire from the room. Befor the motion was put, Capt. Bartrum Snyder arose and said: I have often been asked what the object and purposes of our association were, and before the members of the press withdraw, I respectfully ask leave to read them, as they appear in the proceedings of the Louisville convention, in order that they may be published.

1st. Better safeguards for life and property.

2d. Fixed and permanent rules of navigation.

3d. Relief from the exactions of patent right venders.

4th. Protection from undue liability.

When he, Captain Snyder, concluded, all who were not members left the room. The members of the press were invited to the private room of Mr. Thomas Clyde, President of the Philadelphia Board of Steam Navigation, and escorted thereto by that very courteous gentleman. The convention, after a brief discussion, adopted the report of the late Executive Committee, and the doors were opened and the reporters invited to take seats at the table. John N. Boffinger, of St. Louis, offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be and hereby instructed to have prepared and presented to the Forty-fourth Congress for passage, a bill creating a mixed commission, consisting of two army engineers, two from civil life, one from the coast survey, one captain and one pilot of steamers navigating inland waters; said commission to be appointed by the President of the United States, for the purpose of examining into and reporting upon the practicability of improving the navigable rivers of the country, and that said commission report to the Secretary of War after having thoroughly examined the subject, and procured charts, plans and estimates of the cost of each river.

General Negley was then invited to address the convention. That gentleman came forward and delivered a short but very appropriate address. Having, as I am aware, been Chairman of the Committee on Commerce in the House of Representatives of the United States, he was prepared to handle the subject, and Mr. Parsons, member of Congress from Kentucky, was then called on, and made a very good speech. Mr. Parsons is a son of the author of that name, who was once and for many years was a Methodist preacher. I have seen the gentleman on the stage in the Pittsburgh Theater, and heard him preach in Christ Church. Mr. Cochran, member of Congress from the Twenty-third district, delivered a very effective speech. He is a very earnest and impressive speaker: his words seemed to penetrate the minds of his hearers in a wonderful manner, and was easily and intelligently followed throughout his discourse.

After Mr. Cochran concluded, John F. Dravo was called on and made a few remarks. Several matters of no interest to the general reader were discussed and acted on, after the speech making was over. The permanent officers were then elected for the ensuing year. J. W. Whiting, of Detroit, was re-elected President; W. C. James, of Philadelphia, Recording Secretary; H. S. Osborn, of New York, Corresponding Secretary; F. W. Wickham, of Boston, Treasurer.

The Committee on Excursion reported that all who wished to participate in it were requested to meet at the south ferry at ten o'clock, sharp, to-morrow morning. A resolution was adopted that the next annual convention of this association meet in Baltimore on the first Wednesday in September, 1876. A motion was then passed for an adjournment to seven o'clock this evening, when the business of the session will be concluded. SPIRIT.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
NEW YORK, September 3, 1875.

The National Board of Steam Navigation met at seven and a half o'clock last evening, pursuant to adjournment. It was the general impression among the members that the meeting was called for the purpose of hearing any old business which had been overlooked, or any new which might have occurred to any of the delegation after the adjournment of the morning session. For a few minutes after President Whiting called the meeting to order, there was nothing before the house, and Mr. Nickerson, of Baltimore, said: "Mr. President, as there seems to be no further business for this convention to consider; and as I know there is quite a number of our delegates who have appointments at the various gardens up town, one of whom is now busy writing a reference to the Queen of Philadelphia—"I move we adjourn." The Captain's remarks created considerable amusement, amid which the motion was forgotten.

Captain Thomas Glide, to whom the reporters of the press present are indebted for many courtisies, arose and said: "Mr. President, it is now nearly one year ago, on the 4th of July, 1875, that Captain Osborn, of New York, was appointed a kind of Mississippi visit the East, West, North and South for the purpose of explaining the aims and object of our association, and to organize local boards where none existed. I move he be continued in that position to act under the direction of the Executive Committee." After some discussion on the latter clause of the motion, it was finally passed. The Globe-Democrat a communication over the initials C. N. S., in which it was stated that a large number of the steamboatmen of St. Louis indorsed the course pursued by Senator Conkling in opposition to the Steamboat bill which failed to pass in the Senate last session. Mr. Osborn said he had not received any such communication. He did not think that there was one steamboatman in St. Louis, except C. N. S., who sustained Senator Conkling in his unreasonable opposition to the Steamboat bills; and if C. N. S. is the person he is supposed to be, it makes but little odds what his opinions are.

Mr. Osborn then moved that the thanks of this convention be given to the proprietors of the Metropolitan Hotel for their kindness in furnishing this room free of charge. The resolution passed unanimously. He also moved a vote of thanks to the members of Congress who had come to the convention to learn from our discussions and official actions, and by mingling with us in our conversation, what we wanted and hoped to get from the next Congress, in order that they would be able to act more intelligently on the matter when it is before them in Washington. The motion was passed.

On motion of Mr. Glide, the representatives of the press were invited to participate in the excursion to-morrow. He also offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of this convention are due to the members of the press for coming to our meetings, some of them a long distance, to take notes of our proceedings and preparing a synopsis of them for the public.

The resolution was passed.

Mr. Osborn, who, by the way, is an old newspaper man, and a regular walking encyclopedea on matters connected with navigation, created considerable amusement by inaugurating a good-humored conflict of words between himself and Mr. Nickerson, of Baltimore.

A vote of thanks was given to the Executive Committee of the past year for the very able manner in which they had discharged the laborious and difficult duties appertaining to their position.

Mr. Wolfolk, of Louisville, offered the following:

Resolved, That the attention of the Executive Committee be and is hereby called to the section of the steamboat law which requires payment for the renewal of their license by pilots and engineers, and endeavor to have said section so modified that license may be renewed without charge.

Passed unanimously.

Captain Thomas Sherlock now moved that the convention adjourn to meet in the city of Baltimore on the first Wednesday in September, 1876. When the convention adjourned it was nine o'clock, a very favorable hour to view many of the interesting objects to be seen in this great city; a fact which many members, old and young, seemed to know, because singly, in pairs and in threes and fours they disappeared so rapidly, that in less than ten minutes but few of the hundred who were present at adjournment, were to be seen. Where they went, or what they did, "old gate ech nix on," and furthermore deponent sayeth not. The first quotation, when translated from the German into English is, *None of my business*; and the last, when explained by myself means that I never tell any tales out of school. I don't want the impression to rest on the mind of any one who reads this, that I live in a glass house.

I propose going on the excursion to-morrow, and as I will be more in my element on a boat, than at a reporter's table, I hope to be able to give you an interesting account of it. SPIRIT.

The Philosophy of Disease.

The philosophy of disease is a subject which is well worthy the attention of mankind, but is, unfortunately, more generally neglected than any other under heaven. Decidedly the most important fact that an examination of it discloses is that, in nine cases out of ten, the originating causes of disease is debility, either general or local, and that the earliest manifestations of its approach are identical with those which evidence a lack of vital power. Such being the case, it is perfectly clear that tonic treatment is what is required in the first instance. As an invigorator, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has received the most positive indorsement from eminent physicians, and has long occupied a foremost rank among standard proprietary remedies. Its properties as an alterative or disordered conditions of the stomach, liver and bowels, and a preventive of malarial diseases, are no less renowned, and have been accorded professional recommendation equally emphatic.

Dyspepsia! Dyspepsia! Dyspepsia!

Dyspepsia is the most perplexing of all human ailments. Its symptoms are almost infinite in their variety, and the forlorn and despondent victims of the disease often fancy themselves the prey, in turn, of every known malady. This is due, in part to the close sympathy which exists between the stomach and the brain, and in part also to the fact that any disturbance of the digestive functions necessarily disorders the liver, the bowels and the nervous system, and affects, to some extent, the quality of the blood.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron a sure cure. This is not a new preparation, to be tried and found wanting; it has been prescribed daily for many years in the practice of eminent physicians with unparalleled success; it is not expected or intended to cure all the diseases to which the human family is subject, but is warranted to cure Dyspepsia in its most obstinate form. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron never fails to cure. Symptoms of Dyspepsia are loss of appetite, wind and rising of the food, dryness of the mouth, heartburn, distension of the stomach and bowels, constipation, headache, dizziness, sleeplessness and low spirits. Try the great remedy and be convinced of its merits. Get the genuine. Take only Kunkel's, which is put only in $1 bottles. Depot, 259 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, Pa. It never fails. For sale by all druggists and dealers everywhere.

TAPE WORM

Removed in a few hours. No fee asked until the entire worm, with head, is expelled. Medicine harmless, being purely vegetable. Consultation free by Dr. E. F. Kunkel. No. 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Stomach and Stomach Worms also removed. Advice free. Send for circular. Go to your druggist and ask for Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Price, $1 00 per bottle. The Worm Syrup never fails. MWF&W

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NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1869.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from MAY 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to MAY 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of SIX Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
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GEO. A. BERRY, President.
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FOR GREY HAIR OR BALD HEADS.
London Hair Color, Restorer & Dressing
How to cultivate and insure beautiful hair to the latest period of life, and the introduction into this country of this valuable preparation into this country it has been the wonder and admiration of all classes, as it has proved to be a perfect article that will absolutely, without deception, restore Grey Hair to its Original Color, Health, Luster and Beauty, and produce hair on Bald Heads of its original growth and color. Also all other dressings for the hair and preparations.
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Corner Ninth and Chestnut Streets,
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The above magnificent property has passed into our possession. In the elegance of its interior arrangements, its apartments and Table, it shall equal any Hotel in the country.

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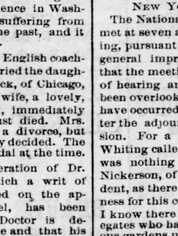
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1875. April. 1875.
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SILK AND FUR
HATS!
FOR
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JUST RECEIVED AT
Palmer's Hat House,
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PATENTS.
Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets.
NO PATENT—NO PAY.
Send for a Circular.

DRY GOODS.
SATUR
New Fall
Large, full and complete as tern cities during the present
NEW DRESS GOODS
IN
All Desirable Materials and Colors,
FROM LOWEST TO FINEST QUALITIES.
Barcains Unsurpassed in United States.
Black Mohair Alpacas, from 25c to 87½c.
New Colored Alpacas, from 25c upwards.
New Plaid Dress Goods, from 25c upwards.
New Fall Dress Goods, at 12½c.
New Fall Dress Goods, at 18¾c.
New Fall Dress Goods, at 25c.
New Fall Dress Goods, at 31c.
New Fall Dress Goods, at 37½c.
New Fall Dress Goods, at 50c.
New Fall Dress Goods, at 62½c.
New Black Cashmeres, from 75c upwards.
New Colored Cashmeres and Merinos.
New Mourning Dress Goods, all kinds.
New Black Dress Silks, from $1 00 upwards.
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NEW DRESS GOODS
WILL BE OPENING EVERY DAY.
PRICES ALWAYS THE LOWEST.
To meet the requirements of our in Goods will be opened every day. Per to them by mail free of charge. Goods
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JULY 6, 1875.
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McFarland, Collins AND Co
New No. 101 Fifth Avenue.
CARPETS!
Oil Cloths,
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GREEN SHADE CLOTH

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Monday, September 6, 1875.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, September 4, 1875.

The week closes upon a somewhat improved monetary situation, although the condition of affairs is not yet all that could be hoped for. The deposits of the banks are large and the demand for discounts, while somewhat increased during the week, is not yet very active. Rates for discounts on first-class securities for short dates continue easy. No disposition is shown by bank officers to relax the strict scrutiny to which all offerings of paper are subjected, and any paper that does not bear the best character is thrown out without hesitation. There is a general and growing belief in an approaching era of activity and prosperity. The commercial prospects for the fall are believed to be excellent, the banks hold their funds in a position to employ them to advantage, the West is in a more prosperous condition than for years, and the characteristics of the present position indicate a good business on a sound, safe, and moderately remunerative basis. The clearings for the past week do not indicate as much of an increase in the Clearing House operations as was expected, being still below the average. The statement of the operations of the Pittsburgh Clearing House for the week ending September 4 is as follows:

Exchanges	$4,125,318 94
Balances	722,440 06

The Wall street markets showed some excitement to-day. Gold, under the attacks of the bulls, backed up by the showing of a considerable decrease in specie and the scarcity of specie in California, advanced to 114¾. The stock market was weak, with a slight decline throughout the list. Exchange was firm and somewhat advanced at 485½ for bankers' sixty days sterling, and 488¼ for sight. Money continued easy, the rate on call loans being 1½@2 per cent., with unchanged rates on prime commercial paper. The following is an analysis of the bank totals of this week, compared with that of last week:

	August 28.	Sept. 4.	Comparisons.
Loans	$282,836,900	$282,834,300	Inc ... $ 497,400
Specie	15,857,700	15,858,400	Inc ... 1,804,900
Legal tenders	70,368,700	70,093,300	Inc ... 97,600
Reserve	86,226,400	85,951,700	Dec ... 1,707,300
Deposits	246,645,800	243,788,800	Dec ... 2,857,000
Reserve required	61,661,675	60,947,200	Dec ... 714,250
Excess over reserve	20,892,125	19,869,400	Dec ... 1,022,725
Circulation	18,621,000	18,125,400	Inc ... 504,400
Proportion of reserve to deposits	33.47		

The London Stock Exchange was closed to-day for repairs, so that no reports were received from there except the withdrawals of specie from the Bank of England, which only aggregated £25,000. The assessment on Credit Foncier shareholders of England of £2 10s. per share was announced in Wall street about noon yesterday, but created no excitement. This assessment was regarded at first as a failure, from the fact that the institution, though started in London, had branches all over Europe, and was known to have been heavily involved, *a l'Americaine*, in all sorts of enterprises, many of which, owing to the times, are rendered more than doubtful. Further advices, however, reveal that the capital, £1,500,000, will be made intact by the new assessment.

—We have received the following inquiry from an Ohio correspondent under date of the 3d:

"Will you please explain the item in your financial column in to-day's COMMERCIAL, which reads: 'The New York money market to-day was easy, loans on collateral being made at 2 per cent? Does it mean that money is loaned in a regular way for sixty or ninety days time at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum?"

The statement alluded to was not perhaps as perspicuous as it might have been. It meant that on the day referred to, paper of the character referred to by the correspondent, secured by Government collateral, was discounted at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum. In the instance on which the quotation was based, the paper was for four and a half months time. Of course commercial paper with ordinary security ruled at higher rates, the discount for that day being, according to our recollection, 3@5 per cent. for the best classes of commercial bills. On the other hand, call loans secured by first-class collaterals were made on the same day as low as one per cent. per annum.

—*Hassler's Financial Report* makes the following rather summary disposition of a quondam Pittsburgh enterprise, the "Pittsburgh, Maysville and Cincinnati Railroad." We are not able, from any information in our possession, to contradict any portion of the statement, which is as follows:

"We are frequently written to from all parts of the country asking the value of bonds purporting to be secured by a mortgage upon a supposed road with the above name. As far as we have been able to discover, the only thing that was done by the corporators of the company was to sell bonds, and then, we think, they must have retired. Certain it is that they, the bonds, have no value whatever at present, and we scarcely suppose that the enterprise is in more highly estimated than the bonds are."

—Referring to local insurance stocks, the Hartford *Courant* of the 29th ult., says:

The insurance stocks have been nearly stationary in price since the dividend season in July, while they have had the greatest exemption from fires of any two months of the year. An early rally ought, therefore, to be in order. The following are the latest quotations:

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Bbl.	Asked.	Sales.
Aetna	203¼	206	
Hartford	196	200	
Phœnix	195	198	
National	140	142	
Orient	120	125	
Connecticut Fire	124	124	
Atlas	97	100	
LIVE INSURANCE.			
Aetna Life	372	530	
Travelers (Accident)	180	185	
Railway Passengers Assur	100		
Hartford Accident Ins. Co		100	
Hartford Life and Annuity	62½	70	
Continental	100		
Connecticut General	85	90	

—The information that the Jacques Cartier Bank of Montreal is about to resume is the only piece of cheerful news that has come from Canada in many weeks. The resumption is, after all, uncertain, as it depends upon the subscription of $1,000,000 preferential stock in addition to the former capital. The commercial situation does not improve, except in the heroic view that the rapid disappearance of unsound houses is an improvement. Last week fourteen dry goods firms failed in Montreal. The Toronto *Monetary Review* describes the situation as "one of unusual excitement, not to say apprehension." The dry goods trade is not the only weak one. There are daily disclosures of embarrassments among the iron and machinery men, the shoe and leather trade, and the grocery houses. The Canadians are following the same hard and stony path we on this side the line have passed over.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

September 4, 1875.	10:30.	11:30.	12:30.	1:30.	2:30.
	A. M.	A. M.	M.	P. M.	P. M.
Gold	114¼	114¼	114⅝	114⅝	114¾
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	117				
5-20's, 1864	118				
5-20's, 1865	118				
5-20's, 1865, new	118				
5-20's, 1867, registered	120¼				
5-20's, 1867	120¼				
5-20's, 1868	120¼				
10-40's, coupons	119½				
10-40's, registered	119½				
Currency 6's	122				
New 5 per cents	114¾				
Western Union Tel	78½	78⅝	78¾	79¼	79¼
Quicksilver	14	14¼	14¼	14¼	
Pacific Mail	37⅝	37	36½	37	36⅝
Panama	132	132		132	
Adams Express	101½	101½		101½	
Wells-Fargo Express	79			78¾	
American Express	50½			50¾	
United States Express	43½			44	
N. Y. Central	103¾	103¾		103¾	
Erie	17⅜	17¼	16⅞	16⅝	17
Michigan Southern	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼
Illinois Central	97	97	98	98	
Cleveland & Pitts	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	
Chicago & Northw'n	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½
Do. preferred	82			82	
Rock Island	107¾		107¾		107¾
St. Paul common	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝
Do. preferred	67½		67½	67½	67½
Wabash common	6¾			6¾	
Fort Wayne	100			100	
Ohio & Mississippi	18⅝	18¾	18		
Union Pacific	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	
Harlem	144			144½	
Hannibal & St. Joe	24			24	
C., C. & I. C	70			70	

—The following review of the New York money and stock market for Saturday is furnished by Trask & Stone, bankers and brokers, No. 7 New street, New York:

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

We have nothing of importance to note in regard to our stock market to-day. The change from the continued dulness of last week has prevailed too large extent since, and throughout the day with occasional and unimportant reactions. It seems as if the contest between bulls and bears was an even one, and neither party seem disposed to make any active movement, nor to so handle the market as to encourage any hope for an increase of business.

Both parties act as if confident of their respective positions, and the outside public are quiet lookers on, waiting for some manifestation of a turn in the tide when they will doubtless take hold on the side on which preponderating influences seem to lie.

The change from heaviness last week to a slight improvement in prices and tone noticed above, has undoubtedly given the idea that the bull movement promised in August has about commenced. When we take into consideration the surroundings of our market, we cannot feel impressed with any such favorable anticipations, as each day's operations serve as evidence that the time is not ripe for any positive change to a bull market.

While we have no disposition to discourage speculation on the part of our friends, we are still of the impression that they will be wise not to be misled by the monetary changes in tone and prices as have been the rule thus far this week.

Yours truly, TRASK & STONE.

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 114¾.

9:04 P. M.

NEW YORK, September 4.—Gold opened at 114¾ and advanced to 114¾ the closing price. Rates paid for borrowing were 3-64, 1-32 and 1-64 per cent. per diem, and 6, 1 and 2 per annum.

At the close loans were made flat and at 2 per cent. for carrying.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds closed firm. Railroad bonds firm in late dealings. State bonds quiet and prices nominal. California advices received by bankers to-day were generally encouraging, although no time was mentioned for the re-opening of the Stock Exchange and the resumption of business by the Bank of California. Kiernan's Financial News Agency has a dispatch from San Francisco stating that the Bank of California statement will probably not be ready for ten or twelve days. Stocks were weak and generally lower in early dealings, but afterward became firm and a recovery took place in some cases. At the second call the market was firm; later there was a falling off in prices and the market closed dull and weak. Lake Shore declined to 56¾ and Harlem to 133, but the latter closed at 135¼. Michigan Central fell off to 92 and closed at 92¼@92⅝. Pacific Mail reacted to 36¾, and Western Union to 78¾. St. Paul declined to 35¾, preferred to 68, and Northwestern to 53¾. The other changes were slight. Included in the sales were 21,800 shares of Pacific Mail, 13,600 Western Union, 6,700 Northwestern, 8,000 St. Paul, 7,200 Erie and 38,800 Lake Shore.

The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.			
W. U. Telegraph	78¾	St. Paul	35¾
Pacific Mail	36⅞	Do. preferred	68¼
Adams Express	101½	Fort Wayne	100
Wells-Fargo Ex	78¾	Terre Haute	6¾
American Ex	50¾	Do. preferred	18
United States Ex	43	Wabash	6¾
New York Central	103¾	Do preferred	15
Erie	17⅛	Chicago & Alton	80½
Do. preferred	31	Do preferred	102
Lake Shore	56¾	Ohio & Mississippi	18¾
Do preferred	130	C. C. & I. C	70
Mich. Central	92¼	Hannibal & St. Joe	22¼
Mich. Southern	90¼	Burlington & Q	113½
Cleveland & Pitts	90½	Delaware & Lack	120
Illinois Central	98½	Atlantic & Pac. Tel	19¼
North Western	38¾	Union Pac. stock	79¾
Do preferred	54¾	Central Pac. bds	103¼
N. J. Central	108½	Union Pac. bds	102¾
Rock Island	107¾		

GOVERNMENTS.			
U. S. coupons, 1881	122¾	5-20's, 1868	120¼
5-20's, 1864	117¾	New 5's	114¾
5-20's, 1865	118	10-40's	119¾
5-20's, 1865, new	118¾	10-40's coupons	119¾
5-20's, 1867	120¾	Currency 6's	123

STATE BONDS.			
Tennessee, old	80¾	Virginia, old	40
Tennessee, new	81	Missouri 6's	103¾
Virginia, new	40		

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, September 4, 1875.

The condition of trade circles to-day was rather quiet under the influence of the heat of the weather joined to the usual slacking up of wholesale business which generally occurs on the last day of the week. The trade situation generally is satisfactory. The New York *Produce Exchange Weekly* says that the United States wheat crop for the harvest of 1875 will be probably 25,000,000 to 35,000,000 bushels less than in 1874, when the crop was estimated by the Agricultural Department at 300,000,000 bushels. In the States producing about 100,000,000 bushels of winter wheat, the rains and floods may be estimated to have diminished the bread-making capacity 25,000,000 bushels, which will not generally be made good by the increased product of spring wheat. The crop of California is also deficient. The probable out-turn of the crop of 1875 may be estimated at 275,000,000 bushels. Europe will continue to import considerable wheat during the coming crop year, 1875-6, but it has the larger portion of the year's supply in her own harvests. The United Kingdom has full average stocks of old wheat, with more than the usual amount on passage. If the exporting countries force the wheat on Europe faster than is needed, values will in consequence be depressed, however much her wants may be during the succeeding twelve months. As wheat is one of the most important articles of export, it will be seen that with the 50,000,000 bushels of surplus from last year, the country will have a large amount of wheat for export, which will act favorably on all classes of trade.

The New York *Bulletin* has the following on the growth and importance of the production of rice in the South:

"Though cotton is the mainstay of the South and the chief source of its prosperity, the rice trade is of no little importance and ought not to be overlooked in reckoning the agricultural wealth of that section. This trade is steadily progressing and promises well for the future. Taking Louisiana, for example, the following statistics show a gradual increase since 1866:

	Bbls.		Bbls.
1866-65	9,800	1870-71	37,500
1865-66	11,500	1871-72	50,000
1866-67	20,450	1872-73	60,000
1867-68	21,000	1873-74	95,500
1868-69	30,000	1874-75	110,000
1869-70	5,800	1875-76...(est.)	200,000

"The Carolinas and Georgia are also making steady progress in the same field of industry, but not so rapidly as Louisiana. The enormous destruction of property in those States during the war, by which the rice plantations suffered severely, threw the industry many years backward and caused a falling off in the annual yield of fully 125,000 casks. Before the war, the crop in the Carolinas and Georgia reached from 180,000 to 200,000 casks each season, the variation being due to favorable or unfavorable weather. They yield in the Atlantic States during the past five years has been as follows:

	1871. Casks.	1872. Casks.	1872. Casks.	1874. Casks.
Georgia	11,250	19,874	23,703	22,000
South Carolina	42,972	47,240	43,817	50,280
North Carolina	500	660		
Total	54,722	67,774	67,517	72,280

"There is considerably less acreage in rice in the Carolinas and Georgia than before the war. When a rice field is left uncultivated for a number of years, as during that period, it takes much time to get it in good yielding order again. A steady improvement, however, from one year to another has been in the Carolinas, for the season just ending, have produced about as much as the best crops ever during the season about to begin, a handsome increase is expected.

An important enterprise is being inaugurated at St. Louis and New Orleans in which Pittsburgh is greatly interested. It is nothing more or less than the opening of direct trade between the Mississippi Valley and Brazil. It has long been noticed that a new and higher tariff story market for our surplus manufactures could be obtained by establishing commercial relations with that country, and this enterprise is a long step in that direction. By this route cargoes of Pittsburgh manufactures can be shipped to Rio Janerio by water all the way and only once breaking bulk. The *Globe-Democrat* says:

"It has already been announced that the 'Mississippi Valley and Brazil Steamship Company,' of St. Louis, is perfecting its arrangements to put a first-class steamship line in the 1st of November next. A telegraphic dispatch from Washington, yesterday, announced that in accordance with this intention, the Postoffice Department has consented to send the mails by this line, allowing ocean rates of postage as remuneration. The steamer will sail from the port of New Orleans, and freight will be shipped from St. Louis by barges to that port.

This looks encouraging, and we learn that it is the intention of our millers, manufacturers, producers and merchants to make up an assorted cargo, consisting of flour, corn, hay, lard, hams, bacon sides, bar, round and ornamental manufactured iron, steel, lead, shot, hardware, glassware, cutlery, shovels, paints, lumber, furniture of all kinds, apples, dried and canned fruits, agricultural implements, patent medicines, bagging, shoes, wines, tools, hollow ware, etc.

It is beyond all doubt that if care is taken properly to introduce our produce and manufactures, a ready market could be found for sale will be found in the ports of Brazil for all these articles, and in a short time we will be able to compete in decade of domestic proportions, attended with immense wealth.

It is inconceivable that our people have so long neglected to avail themselves of one of the richest fields of commerce in the world, which, by nature, right and position on one side of the Atlantic, belongs to the people of the Mississippi Valley, and which they have aided England, France and Germany on the other side of the ocean almost wholly to monopolize, instead of taking the means to secure it for themselves.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,005
Apples, bbls	280
Cheese, bus	185
Wheat, bus	3,752
Rye, bus	400
Oats, bus	2,435
Barley, bus	17
Bacon, lbs	25
Potatoes, bus	318

The receipts of the leading articles of produce for the week ending Saturday, September 4th, compared with the corresponding receipts for the three preceding weeks, are as follows:

Week ending	Aug. 14.	Aug. 21.	Aug. 28.	Sept. 4.
Flour, bbls	9,903	9,000	8,896	5,033
Apples, bbls	1,367	1,311	132	385
Cheese, bbls	2,530	1,928	85	280
Corn, bus	3,280	6,505	5,921	12,159
Wheat, bus	2,710	3,173	6,147	14,549
Rye, bus	458	1,000	1,000	2,400
Barley, bus		3,222		3,344
Oats, bbls	8,875	4,227	54,917	41,375
Butter, pkgs	174	227	264	139
Bacon, pcs	3,759	7,186	1,864	9,491
Bacon, lbs	1,475	800	6,000	672
Potatoes, bus	1,607	5,588	5,631	4,044
Hay, bales	1,202	883	559	921

Petroleum—Weekly Review.

September 6.—The following are the receipts of crude for the past week, by pipe line and railroad; with a comparison table for previous years; also the exports of refined eastward by the various railroads, including the Alleghany Valley, West Penn, Pennsylvania, and Pittsburgh and Connellsville:

	Crude Runs Bbls.	Rects crude Bbls.	Exps P. R. R. Bbls.	Exps B. R. R. Bbls.	Exps R. R. Bbls.
M'd'y, Aug. 30		6,399		1,714	
T'sd'y, Aug 31		5,026		2,499	
W'd'y, Sept. 1		5,959		595	
Th'd'y, Sept. 2		3,024		2,600	
Fr'd'y, Sept. 3		3,774		3,022	
S'd'y, Sept. 4		2,082		2,071	
T'tl for w'k		25,244		12,425	
Since Jan. 1	12,000	626,172	4,081	207,187	21,922
To Sep. 4, 1875		715,416		419,612	
Same time '74		1,287,350	101,699	651,424	
Same time '73		1,289,504	91,580	598,176	
Same time '72		841,149	166,752	416,722	
Same time '71		791,824	74,581	417,391	
Same time '70		596,710	106,575	344,000	
Same time '69		563,972	82,570	279,912	
Same time '68		720,488	121,947	377,464	

BUSINESS—During the early part of the week there was a good speculative demand for crude both in crude and refined petroleum, and there was little of importance to note. On Wednesday, however, the feeling made itself felt more stronger, and a strong upward movement commenced, which continued to the close of the week, carrying prices 20@25c per bbl over the closing prices of last week, closing at the highest point reached in this article was rather easy with receipts of 2,974 bushels. We quote at 90c per bushel for new. Barley was rather nominal at $1 30@1 25 for new fall; the week's receipts are 3,344 bushels. Jobbing prices of grain ruled quite above quotations. The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, and in transit by rail, August 28, 1875, and the comparative stocks at the other undermentioned periods, were as follows:

	At Parkers. Bbls.	Other points. Bbls.
Monday	15,000	1,200
Tuesday	25,000	3,000
Wednesday	19,200	3,500
Thursday	28,000	1,500
Friday	53,000	2,500
Saturday	111,000	4,500
Total	245,700	15,200
Last week	125,000	14,900
Increase	120,700	300

Refined has followed the course of crude, a considerable extent, an advance having taken place of 2@3½c. The market closed strong with an upward tendency.

CRUDE RECEIPTS.—The following are the crude receipts from all points for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude received, bbls	25,244	25,244

The following are the crude receipts from all points for the past eleven years, from January to—

	Barrels.
September 4, 1875	715,416
Same time 1874	1,287,350
Same time 1873	1,289,504
Same time 1872	841,149
Same time 1871	791,824
Same time 1870	596,710
Same time 1869	563,972
Same time 1868	720,488
Same time 1867	698,458
Same time 1866	739,240
Same time 1865	351,000

EXPORTS OF REFINED.—The following are the exports of refined oil East by the various railroads for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Allegheny Valley Railroad	19,928	12,425

The following are the exports of refined oil East by the various railroads for the past five years, from January to September 4th:

	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Penn'a. R. R.	74,331	100,762	51,580	104,699	4,081
A. V. R. R.	417,261	416,722	546,174	651,424	219,612
P. & C. R. R.	457	166	1,747	1,293	2,129
Total	491,892	517,474	599,754	756,125	442,924

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

APPLES—The receipts are not large, having been but 385 barrels. The market is quiet but steady. We quote choice eating apples at $4 00@4 50 ₱ barrel; large cooking $3 50@4 00; common to medium grades in light demand at $2 00@3 00.

BEANS—The market continues very quiet without much demand. We quote prime at $1 40@1 45 ₱ bushel; choice hand-picked do at $2 10@2 15; the market is bare of navies.

BUTTER—The demand for creamery rolls packed in ice is in excess of the supply, and for that grade prices are steady at 28@30c. For grades below this the market is dull at the following figures: Prime to choice solid packed 18@22c ₱ ℔; fair to good 15@18c; common 10@12c.

CHEESE—There is no change in the market here; prices being steady and the demand moderate. The week's receipts were 892 boxes. We quote at 11@11½c ₱ ℔ for prime Ohio factory; New York Goshen 12½@13½c; Sweitzer 10@12c; Limberger 14@16c.

FRESH FRUIT—There was a large stock of peaches on the market and in the latter part of the day a considerable portion of the stock was closed out at a heavily shaded prices. We quote peaches at $1 25@1 50 ₱ box for choice; 50c@$1 00 for common grades. Melons were easy at $15 00@20 00 ₱ hundred; canteloupes $2 00@5 00 ₱ hundred. Plums in fair demand at $3 00@4 00 ₱ bushel. Cultivated grapes are active at $6 00 ₱ bushel; country do $3 00@4 00. Grapes in baskets are in good demand at $1 00@1 25 per bushel for white; $1 50@1 75 for amber and dark. Isabellas are nominally quotable at $1 45. Corn wasin large supply and dull. Choice sold at 10@12c per dozen. The receipts for the week are 12,150 bushels. We quote shelled at 80@90c per bushel for prime yellow; 75@77c for mixed; 70@72c for white. Ear was quotable at 80@85c for prime yellow in the market. Potatoes are in ample supply and continues in excess of the demand and while the market has gained some relief by re-shipments to the East, it remains decidedly depressed. The week's receipts are 41,375 bushels. We quote prime western white at 41@42c per bushel; Ohio and Pennsylvania do at 40@41c; western light mixed at 37@38c; Early Rose at 35@40c. Rye was rather easy with receipts of 2,974 bushels. We quote at 90c per bushel for new. Barley was rather nominal at $1 30@1 25 for new fall; the week's receipts are 3,344 bushels. Jobbing prices of grain ruled quite above quotations. The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, and in transit by rail, August 28, 1875, and the comparative stocks at the other undermentioned periods, were as follows:

	Aug. 29, 1874.	Aug. 21, 1875.	Aug. 28, 1875.	Aug. 30, 1875.
Wheat, bus	6,162,667	6,634,207	8,391,957	6,340,360
Corn, bus	7,925,765	8,167,297	7,241,263	12,061,862
Oats, bus	1,923,333	2,033,633	3,033,633	3,168,867
Barley, bus	5,704	50,668	129,990	267,339
Rye, bus	28,000	28,000	13,000	87,000
Total, bus	16,154,727	16,913,805	17,896,838	21,707,159

FLOUR—The receipts continue below the average during the past week, being 5,033 barrels for the week. Old wheat flour is in strong demand and firm, new is weak and in brisk demand. We quote the wholesale prices of the local millers as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour $8 25 ₱ bbl; No. 1 amber do $7 75; No. 1 Duluth $7 50; in sacks 25c off ₱ bbl. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers for standard old wheat flours are steady and firm as follows: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour are scarce at $8 25@8 50; well known brands of family flour $7 75; Wisconsin is quoted at $7 50; Minnesota $7 25; new spring wheat flour is nominal at $7 50; Graham flour $7 50@7 75; self raising flour, in 6 ℔ packages, $8 25 ₱ dozen packages; cornmeal $3 00@3 25 ₱ bbl; $1 50@1 60 ₱ 100 kegs $1 50. Rye flour $6 25 ₱ bbl.

HAY—The market is in rather nominal. The week's receipts are 921 bales. We quote prime timothy, on track, at $21 00@22 00 ₱ ton; No. 2, $19 00@20 00. Sales from store were active $24 00@25 00. Cut hay is quoted at $25 00 ₱ ton in car lots on track; jobbing from store at $28 00.

MILL FEED—We quote at $1 00@1 05 ₱ 100 ℔ in seconds; $1 10@1 25 ₱ cwt; middlings $1 50@1 60 ₱ cwt; chopped feed $1 55@1 70 ₱ cwt; oil meal $1 50@2 00 ₱ cwt.

28 60 for No. 1; $24@25 50 for No. 2; $20@22 for grey forge.

Barbns had a dull week again, rather a notionable accident when the last of the month comes around. The market shows no change in tone, jobbers being willing to job out at $2 60@2 65 per keg, the extras going in at the outside price. Common iron is without life, and is easy at 2½@2½c, as to quantities in sympathy with a shrinkage in old rails.

Steel is quiet, with machinery a trifle easier, and somewhat irregular in quotations. Tool and tire steels are very languid. We quote American tool 13@15c; American machinery 10@12c; do cash tires 8½@12½c. Sweet's excelsior tire 7@7½c; English tool 16@17c.

Copper is holding very stiffly at 23½c with the combination quoting 25½c very probably. The business is so very light that every advance is made by clear pluck, and is done to offset the interest cost for carrying the stocks when there has been accumulating for nearly three months, and out of which an active trade was one of the controllers' calculations for early in August. The very nearer way in which the manufacturing companies buy suggests the necessity of looking abroad for any specific relief, hence the New York ring are busily negotiating to turn up at the London Exchange which shall combine and control the stocks of the world. The prospects of a foreign war are said to favor speculative copper plans, while the success of the movement can draw inspiration from the Pepperell failure in 1873. Lake copper is steady and gossip during the week over this programme, and a good deal of speculation that the whole world will be a bull on copper for New York and London to attempt to control. Meantime manufacturers are holding back and buying from hand to mouth, and are apparently as determined as ever to keep clear of ingot purchases. Yellow metal is quiet at 20@20½c for new sheathing 30c; bolts and braziers 31c; yellow metal bolts 29@29c.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

[By L. R. Hull & Co.]

September 4.—The market for pig metal during the week past has been quiet, a fair demand for all grades prevailing with perhaps more inquiry for foundry than other grades. Nearly all purchases are made for immediate consumption.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PRODUCE.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, September 4, 1875.

FLOUR—Demand fair and market firm.

GRAIN—Wheat active; No. 1 Chicago spring $1 25; No. 2 $ 1 14¾ spot; $1 14¾ seller September; $1 13⅜ seller October; No. 3 $1 07; rejected $1 00@1 01. Corn quiet; No. 2 52@52¼c spot; 52½c seller September; 52¾c seller October. Oats firm; No. 2 32½c spot; 32c seller September; 31c seller October; rejected 32½c. Barley firm; $1 08 seller September; $1 04 seller October. Rye firm at 78½@79c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; $21 00 spot; $21 00@21 10 seller September; $20 25 seller October. Lard firm; 13c spot; 13c seller September; 13.05c seller October. Bulkmeats steady with moderate demand; shoulders 8¼@8½c; short rib middles 12c; short clear 12¾c.

WHISKY—Firm and unchanged.

New York.

NEW YORK, September 4.—Flour unchanged; receipts 5,000 barrels. Rye flour steady. Cornmeal quiet. Wheat fairly active; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 20@1 21; prime $1 21; No. 2 Milwaukee $1 21; No 1 Duluth $1 43; amber $1 48@1 50; winter red western $1 22@1 24; No. 2 do $1 24@1 25; receipts 14,000 bushels; Western mixed 74@75½c; on steamer 77½@78c. Oats heavy; receipts 34,000 bushels; Western mixed 36@36c. Barley dull and nominal. Rye steady and unchanged. Hay unchanged. Coffee unchanged. Sugar quiet; fair to good refining 7⅝@8c; prime 8½c; refined quiet; granulated 11c; powered 11¼c; crushed 11¼c. Molasses quiet; New Orleans 37@42c. Petroleum firm; crude 9½c; refined 11½c. Rosin steady at $1 70@1 75. Turpentine 31½c. Eggs steady; Western 20@21c. Pork steady at $21 60@21 70. Beef unchanged. Cutmeats dull; pickled bellies, long clear 12½@12¾c. Lard steady; old prime steam 13 7-16c. Butter dull; Western 15@25c. Cheese heavy at 4@10½c for common to prime. Whisky low and weak at $1 22.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, September 4.—Petroleum firmer; refined 11¾c; crude 9c. Butter quiet but unchanged. Cheese dull and weak; New York factory 9@10c; Western 8½@9c. Eggs scarce; Western 22@23c. Whisky steady at $1 24. Flour in good demand; extra $4 65@5 50; high grades $7 75@8 25. Wheat—Choice wanted; old red $1 41@1 41½; new $1 30@1 40. Corn in fair demand at 79@80c. Oats fairly active; white 37c; old 45@52c. Provisions firm. Pork quiet at $21 00@21 50. Lard steady at 13¾@14c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, September 4.—Flour—Demand fair and market firm. Wheat active; No. 2 white Wabash $1 43; No. 1 white Michigan $1 32; No. 2 do $1 29; old do $1 40; amber do $1 32; seller September $1 32¾; seller October $1 29¾. Corn active; high mixed 67¼c; seller September 67½c; seller October 68c. Oats dull; No. 2, cash and seller September, 39½c; seller October 40c; Michigan 39½c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, September 4.—Cotton quiet at 10¼. Flour dull and easy. Wheat firm; No. 2 red $1 35. Corn active at 70c. Oats quiet at 39@40c. Rye steady; quiet at $1 20@1 30. Rye quiet and lower; No. 2 at $1 00. Lard quiet; prime steam 12¾@13c; kettle 13¾@14c. Bulkmeats—Shoulders 8½c; clear rib 12c; clear 12¾c. Bacon firm at 9½@13½@13½c. Whisky steady at $1 19.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, September 4.—Cotton firm and unchanged. Flour—Rather a better feeling and steady to-day. Wheat firm and 2@3c higher. Corn firmer at 62@63c. Oats quiet at 35½c. Rye firm at 78c. Pork firmer at $21 50. Lard steady at 13¼@13½c. Whisky firmer 1½c. Bacon quiet and firmer; clear ribs and clears 13c; clear 13½c. Bacon firm at 9½@13½@13½c. Whisky steady at $1 19.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, September 4.—Cotton firm and unchanged. Flour—Rather a better feeling and steady to-day. Wheat firm and 2@3c higher. Corn firmer at 62@63c. Oats quiet at 35½c. Rye firm at 78c. Pork firmer at $21 50. Lard steady at 13¼@13½c. Bacon firmer 12½c; clear ribs and clears quiet and unchanged. Whisky firm at $1 20.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, September 4.—Flour firm with a fair demand. Wheat active; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 22½; No. 2 $1 11¼. Corn quiet but firm; No. 2 mixed 56c. Oats active; No. 2 35c. Barley unsettled; No. 2 spring $1 08. Rye quiet but firm; No. 1 80c.

Detroit.

DETROIT, September 4.—Flour—Demand fair and market firm. Wheat active; extra $1 45; No. 1 $1 44; No. 2 white $1 40; amber $1 32; seller September $1 28; new amber $1 29. Oats firm; No. 1 42c; No. 2 mixed 39c. Corn active; No. 2 71½c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, September 4.—Cotton firm at 10½c. Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat active at 95@97½c. Corn firm at 70@72c. Oats firm at 35@37½c. Provisions dull and nominally unchanged. Whisky $1 19.

Boston.

BOSTON, September 4.—Flour—Demand moderate; new neglected; old sought after; prices unchanged. Wheat—Spring in good demand, and though their place is filled to some extent by fresh arrivals, the stiff prices for choice new making are not large. What with the orders, however, and lists sent in by travelers, dealers feel pretty confident of a good trade for a continued good distribution of general stock during the fall months. Most advice continue to agree that interior stocks are small and dealers ready to fill up as soon as money gained or the harvest commences to move.

The contemplated change on the price of iron and brass wood screws was made on the last inst. There is a reduction of from 5 to 10 per cent. in the revised list of the American Screw Company. A circular will soon be issued giving new making are not large. What with the orders, however, and lists sent in by travelers, dealers feel pretty confident of a good trade for a continued good distribution of general stock during the fall months. Most advice continue to agree that interior stocks are small and dealers ready to fill up as soon as money gained or the harvest commences to move.

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Harvie.—"Inviting your attention to the great reduction in our prices for this date we take pleasure in quoting you on

WOOD SCREWS.

Flat head iron—50 per cent. discount from list.

Flat head brass—30 per cent. discount from list.

Round head iron—20 per cent. discount from list.

Round head brass—20 per cent. discount from list.

Terms cash within thirty days from the date of invoice. It will be observed that these prices are lower than have ruled in the last twenty years.

The agents for the Massachusetts Screw Company have issued the revised price list, subject to discount 50 per cent. for flat head iron wood

CITY MATTERS.

FOR eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., September 5, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath
7 A. M.	30.037	57	93	.....	Calm.	Clear.
2 P. M.	29.919	86	36	S. W.	Fresh.	Clear.
9 P. M.	29.902	75	56	S. W.	Fresh.	Clear.

Mean barometer...29.940 Highest thermom....89
Mean thermometer...73 Lowest thermom.....54

Pittsburgh Female College.
Fall term commences September 8th.

G. W. Spencer, Dentist, 254 Penn Avenue.
The preservation of the natural teeth a specialty. Artificial human eyes inserted.

Iron City College,
corner Penn avenue and Sixth street, now in session. Students received at any time. For circulars call or address
J. C. SMITH, A. M., Principal.

The Murder at Mansfield.
Information has been received that a colored man answering the description of Green, the Mansfield murderer, called at a farm house near Noblestown on Saturday morning, and begged his breakfast. A number of citizens of Mansfield started in pursuit yesterday morning, but up till ten o'clock last night they had not returned

The Treasurer's Convention.
The Republican primary election for delegates to the Convention to be held at the Court House to-morrow for the purpose of nominating a candidate for county Treasurer, took place on Saturday. There was no excitement, and in the cities there was a very light vote polled. Our returns are meagre and we omit the publication of names of delegates reported, until a full list can be obtained. Those returns received indicate the nomination of Mr. Murray, but what the full list will show cannot be foretold. Mr. Murray seems to have a majority of the delegates in this city. Judge Parke in Allegheny city and the country districts are divided, mostly between Murray and Copeland. The convention will meet in one of the court rooms at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning. Tickets of admission are now ready and will be distributed among delegates upon presentation of their credentials.

Boating Matters.
The race at Wheeling, Saturday, between Powell and Denmarsh, was quite an exciting affair, and was witnessed by several thousand persons. The men turned the stakeboat together, but in the home pull Denmarsh got the lead and kept it all the way back, coming in three lengths ahead in the remarkably good time of 22:25.

Saturday night Morris and Coulter met at Henderson's saloon and paid over their last installment of $200 a side. William Jackson, Sr., was chosen referee, and the match for the championship of America is now complete.

An interesting skiff race was rowed Saturday evening on the upper Monongahela course between Charles Shoofe and William Miller, for a purse of twenty dollars. It was witnessed by quite a large number of spectators, and was won by Miller, who made the mile in eleven minutes.

An Old Lady Commits Suicide.
An old lady named M. G. Little, who boarded at Mrs. McClintock's, No. 73 Liberty street, swallowed two ounces of laudanum about two o'clock Saturday morning, from the effects of which she died between eight and nine o'clock. She left a note directing that her personal property be distributed among certain friends whom she named. The Coroner was notified and his investigation developed that she was aged about eighty years; had depended for a livelihood on a pension of $500 per annum; owing to her extreme age, and the incapacities arising therefrom, she had been accustomed to taking stimulating drugs. Had it not been for this explanatory note she wrote the night of her death, there would have been reasonable presumption of demise resulting from old age, or from an overdose of laudanum; but as it was, a verdict of death from suicide was rendered.

The One Hundred and Fifty-fifth.
A large number of the members of the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers met Saturday evening in Municipal Hall, for the purpose of arranging for the reunion to take place on the 11th inst.

The committee reported that the arrangements were completed, and the following programme was adopted:

Meet at headquarters at Municipal Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., to proceed to Lafayette Hall by a route to be hereafter designated.

Business meeting of the Regimental association at 3 o'clock P. M.

Assemble at 6:30 o'clock P. M., at headquarters, to march as escort to guests to Lafayette Hall.

Exercises to commence at 8 o'clock P. M.
First—Reveille by the band.
Second—Music by glee club.
Third—Poem by Col. E. Jay Allen.
Fourth—National airs by the band.
Fifth—Orat on by John H. Kerr.
Sixth—Music by glee club.
Seventh—Long roll.
Eighth—Grand march to banquet.
Ninth—Banquet.
Tenth—Music and toasts.
Eleventh—Tattoo and taps.

Generals Warren, Humphreys, Allabach and Sweitzer are expected to be present.

The final meeting previous to the reunion will be held next Saturday evening.

A New Fire Engine
That every village of one thousand inhabitants can afford to have. There are about one hundred and seventy-five now in use and pronounced by all who have used them, second only to a steamer run by a paid fire department and having abundance of water. The superiority of this engine consists in its simplicity. It dispenses with complex machinery; carbonic acid gas is both the working and extinguishing agent. It is always ready, no steam to be raised, no hose to be laid. The gas generated the instant wanted, and in that instant ceases the time thus saved is a building saved. The fluid used is thirty times as effective as water; also, being the only agent that will extinguish burning oil, tar, &c. A few men can handle it, and the stream being under control of pipemen, no damage need be done by water. It smothers a fire but does not deluge, and the stream can be forced one hundred feet, and a continuous stream can be thrown for hours. In economy it costs about one-third as much as a steamer with its necessary appendages. Such is the *Babcock Self-Acting Chemical Fire Engine.* The Babcock Manufacturing Company are also manufacturing tanks to be placed in basement of buildings, to which pipes running over the building are connected, with hose attached at each story and so arranged that the tanks can be put under pressure from any floor and a stream thrown in ten seconds. These can be furnished at a cost of a few hundred dollars. Also three wheel warehouse engines and fire extinguishers furnished at low prices. For particulars enquire at 58 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
H. J. BOND, General Agent.

BASE BALL NOTES.

Our national game of base ball has received an impetus in this vicinity, by the formation of a club in the East End. The Torley Base Ball Club, named in honor of a well known manufacturer, has been organized with the following officers and experts: President—John Beatty; Secretary—James Hisley; Treasurer—Robert Irwin; Catcher—John Beatty; Pitcher—Pat. Kennedy; short stop—Robert Irwin; first base—James Haley; second base—Tom Kennedy; third base—Samuel Blair; left field—John Irwin; center field, John Dixey; right field—Lewis Foedderer. The club boasts some very promising material, and possesses an expert or two that would be an acquisition to any nine. Kennedy is scientific, while Haley can catch a swallow on the wing. The club holds its meetings at its hall on Forty-second street. The members will be furnished with handsome uniforms at the expense of the public-spirited citizen under whose patronage it has been formed.

The game at Braddock, Saturday, between the Braddocks and Sewickleys, resulted in a victory for the first named club —10 to 4.

The Iron Citys and East Enders play to-day at Torrens Station. This will be the third game.

The game between the Lawyers and Reporters, at Union Park Saturday, was witnessed by a large crowd. The newspaper boys were again beaten—24 to 15. The playing on both sides was bad.

A good game was played Saturday at Wheeling between the Washingtons and Standards. It was close, contested, the score standing 15 to 14 in favor of the Standards. The latter club will make a tour in a few weeks, and stop at the following places: Steubenville, Rochester, Sewickley, New Castle, Pittsburgh, and other places in Pennsylvania. The base ball tournament to be held on Wheeling island will be a grand affair. The date has not yet been fixed. The prizes will amount to four hundred dollars, and the following clubs have already entered: Neshannocks, Xanthas, Braddocks, Buckeyes of Columbus, and the Standards.

The Iron City cannot play the Downers on Tuesday, as prossed, owing to the fact that two of their members will leave on that day for college.

The Red Stockings of Allegheny defeated the Juniattas. Score 9 to 0. They play the Fearless on Wednesday next.

DR. J. A HUNTER.
Pulmonary Specialist, Oculist and Aurist.
Dr. Hunter devotes special attention to all maladies of the head, throat and chest. Office No. 175 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

STEEL MANUFACTURE.

A New Era in the History of the Iron City.

Formal Opening of the Edgar Thomson Steel Works.

Excursion of Prominent Business Men—Witnessing the Process of Manufacturing Steel Rails—Description of the Works, Etc., Etc.

For several days past it has been known that work had actually commenced at the new mammoth works of the Edgar Thomson Steel Company, and that the entire machinery was working in the most satisfactory manner. An event of such magnitude could not, of course, be overlooked by the press, and some days ago a representative of the COMMERCIAL called at the office of the company, on Fifth avenue, for such information as the importance of the event demanded. He was informed that the company, fully appreciating the interest which the business men of Pittsburgh, and the public generally, would manifest in the successful inauguration of such an enterprize, had arranged for a formal opening at an early day, when an opportunity would be afforded the members of the press for spreading such information before the public as they might deem proper. This formal opening took place on Saturday last, and was witnessed by over one hundred of the representative business men of the city.

THE EXCURSION.

As the works are situated eleven miles east of this city, on the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, a special train was secured, and invitations issued to the following named gentlemen, nearly all of whom responded:

Robert Pitcairn, D. M. Watt, C. A. Carpenter, H. M. Butler, Joseph Taylor, W. Thaw, J. B. Laying, W. Muilens, W. Siewart, C. L. Cole, B. H. Rubie, F. Slataper, George S. Grissom, W. H. Barnes, John Harper, W. B. Scaife, John A. Caughey, James Marshall, Joseph Woodwell, William Caldwell, Thomas S. Blair, James L. Wood, C. C. Batchelor, T. D. Messler, S. M. Cummings, S. W. Fulton, Jr., James Means, J. H. Barrett, M. J. Beeker, Mendis Cohen, E. K. Hyndman, G. B. Rathbon, Charles Donnelly, W. Kayser, D. McCargo, Thos. M. King, H. Blackssone, E. D. Nettleson, J. L. Piper, J. H. Limville, Otto Wuth, J. C. Paul, Ralph Bagaley, Thos. N. Miller, Atwood & McCaffrey, F. Bissell, Alex. Bradley, A. M. Byers, James Park, Jr., G. W. Hailman, T. B. A. David, H. Childs, Jr., W. C. Childs, A. H. Childs, G. A. Berry, W. McIntosh, Wilson Miller, J. A. Durgin, W. Rea, Totten & Co., W. Metcalf, Joseph Dilworth, A. Nimick, G. McBride, A. Garrison, Graff, Bennett & Co., Harbinson & Walker, J. B. Haines, Hartley McKee, R. H. Hartley, W. McCreery, C. G. Hussey, C. C. Hussey, Thomas M. Howe, B. F. Jones, George Webb, T. B. Laughlin, George Lander, Lewis, Bailey, Dalzell & Co., Lewis, Oliver & Phillips, Henry Lloyd, Doomis and Carlysle, Jas. A. Redding, W. M. Lyon, McIntosh, Hemphill & Co., J. Moorhead, Captain R. C. Grav, Porter, Bell & Co., Messrs. Anderson & Woods, Messrs. Reese, Graff & Woods, Josiah Reason, Messrs. Vissers, Singer, Nimick & Co., Messrs. Spang, Chalfant & Co., G. Shiras, Wilson, Walker & Co., Rodman Wister, W. D. Wood & Co., Jas. B. Young, Zug & Co., J. McD. Crossan, John Pitcairn, Jr., Sol. Schoyer, Jr., W. W. Young, G. F. McCandless, W. Coleman, W. P. Shinn, A. Carnegie, T. M. Carnegie, H. Phipps, Jr., and representatives of the city newspapers.

The train left the Union Depot at 10:20 A. M. sharp, and after a pleasant ride of twenty minutes the guests were at the works—the train having been run upon a siding from the main line.

Messrs. McCandless, Scott, Shinn, Stewart and Carnegie, of the Board of Managers, were all present, and each had under escort a number of guests, and explained to them the various departments, processes, etc., as the tour through the works was made. Special arrangements were made for the press representatives, which were duly appreciated.

WITNESSING A BLOW.

The converting house was first visited, where one of the two large converters was in readiness for a "blow." We shall not attempt a technical description, because, even if we should succeed in it (which is very doubtful), it would not interest the general reader. Suffice it to say, that a charge of pig metal, averaging from five to seven tons, according to the size of rail intended to be cast, is melted in a cupola, run into a ladle and weighed, and then conveyed to the converter and emptied into it. The converter is egg-shapped, with the big end down, and is provided with two trunnions, projecting about midway, on which it is supported. These trunnions are hollow, and are connected with an air passage running from them to the bottom of the converter, where there is an air chamber, in which the air is distributed to the *tuyeres* (blast pipes.) This vessel is generally made of wrought iron, and lined with fireclay, through which the air is blown into the vessel. The converter is turned down on its side at the time the charge is emptied into it, and it is of sufficient capacity to hold seven tons metal without the metal touching the tuyeres. When the converter is charged the blast is let into it, and the converter is turned on its trunnions so that the mouth is down to the bottom, and of course covering all the tuyer holes. The metal does not run into the holes because the blast through them has a pressure of twenty-five pounds per square inch, while the metal over the holes only weighs twelve to fifteen pounds to the square inch. The air is forced with great power, and with a roaring noise, through the molten mass, and out of the mouth of the converter issues an intense flame, carrying with it innumerable sparks of great brilliancy. As soon as the proper chemical change is effected—that is, as soon as the iron has been cleared and purified of its deliterious properties—which can be accurately determined by the color of the flame, the converter is again turned over, and the blast ceases. The next operation is the running in, in liquid form, of a certain amount of spiegel, which purifies all the metal in the converter, and renders it ready for the moulds. This occupies but two or three minutes. The ladle which is to convey the metal to the moulds is then swung round under the mouth of the converter, the converter is turned downwards, and the whole mass poured out into the ladle. The ladle has a hole in the bottom, and when it has been swung into position immediately above the centre pipe, the hole is "tapped" and the metal runs down in a gradual stream. There is a nest of six moulds, all connecting at the bottom with the center pipe, which stands a little higher than the moulds, so that the metal flows upwards into the moulds, the tops being uncovered. As soon as the ingots cool sufficiently they are removed, placed in a furnace, and made ready for the blooming mill, where they are reduced from twelve inches square to seven and one-fourth inches square.

MAKING INTO RAILS.

The next operation is the cutting of the blooms, into suitable lengths, for the size of rail to be made. The bloom is placed under a powerful hammer, which comes down upon a knife, a few blows upon which severs the metal, which is still at a red heat. These pieces are then conveyed to the rolls, where they are drawn out into shape, and then cut to proper length by means of circular saws, one for each end of the rail, adjusted to the proper length. These saws go through the rail with as much ease, apparently, and certainly with as much rapidity as a wood saw would sever an equal thickness of oak or hickory. The entire process, from the pig iron to the perfect steel rail, is one of extraordinary rapidity, and marks an era in steel manufacture in Pittsburgh. The "blow," above described, only lasted fifteen minutes, and the time consumed in converting the metal from the pig to the ingot, was only 39½ minutes! The handling of the metal, from the time it is put into the cupola until it is a finished rail, is by hydraulic cranes, and other labor saving appliances, so that an incalculable advantage is gained over the old process. Then, again, steel rails are vastly cheaper, in the long run, than iron; and there is no comparison between the safety of the two. The best roads in the country have already adopted steel rails, and all others will be compelled to do so. When works of such works as these, in this great iron center, is an event of no inconsiderable magnitude.

A SEVERE TEST.

After the machinery had been inspected, including the mammoth engines, which are a credit to Pittsburgh skill, the guests were conducted to the machine shop, where a steel rail had been placed in a powerful roll lathe, to test its tenacity by twisting. The rail was fixed at one end so that it could not move, while the other was inserted in a socket which was subjected to a slow motion, and kept running until the wheel made a complete turn. The rail, notwithstanding this severe test, showed no signs of fracture whatever! How much more of such twisting it might stand, no one ventured to suggest; but the test was deemed amply satisfactory to the most exacting railway officials.

A LUNCH.

Having made a thorough inspection of the works, the guests were conducted to a part of the establishment which they had not seen—but they all seemed to know what it meant at a glance. There were three large tables spread; numerous waiters flitting about; ominous baskets, containing a liquid supposed to act upon the contents of the human "converter" somewhat after the fashion of spiegel upon the decarbonized metal! The members of the press seemed perfectly at home here—did not need to inquire as to the use of this or that article, but got through this part of the programme with the greatest ease and self-confidence. Indeed, all the guests did ample justice to the lunch, which was superb, and called forth commendatory remarks, in which the Edgar Thomson Steel Company, and Schlosser, of the Duquesne Club, shared about equally.

AN IMPROMPTU MEETING.

After dinner, Mr. Joseph Woodwell called the guests to order, and introduced Mr. Joseph Weeks, of the *American Manufacturer*, who seemed somewhat surprised.

Mr. Weeks said it would come with greater force if some one more fully identified with the steel interests of Pittsburgh had been called upon to address those present. While Pittsburgh had long been noted for her progress in iron manufacture, she had heretofore in a great measure neglected the steel interests. It was a matter of great congratulation that the works which the gentlemen present had just inspected mark a new era in the history of Pittsburgh, as it is unquestionably the best establishment of the kind in the United States, and that Pittsburgh is destined to become as prominent in the manufacture of steel and its products as she has heretofore been pre-eminent in the manufacture of iron. [Applause.]

Mr. A. L. Holley, the engineer of the works, was next called upon. He said if any defects were found in the mechanical or engineering department, it would not be the fault of the Edgar Thomson Steel Works, for they had furnished every dollar and every facility required. The idea of taking advantage of the best facilities and making the most out of them, had been fully acted upon in the construction of the works. This course paid best in the long run. During the thirteen years in which he had been associated with the manufacture of Bessemer steel he had seen ten great establishments erected, where the aggregate annual product was now 400,000 tons, and he was gratified to state that the American works produced three times the amount of those of any other country. So far as these particular works are concerned, much of the success is due to the efforts of Mr. Barnes, Resident Engineer, and Wm. Jones, General Superintendent. [Applause.]

Mr. Barnes was called upon, and responded in a brief speech, in which he said that during the recent visit of the engineers some discussion had taken place as to whether these were the largest mills of the kind in the United States. If it is not the largest, it could certainly be said that it is one of the most conspicuous in a small place. [Applause.]

Mr. William Jones, General Superintendent, said they had made a very successful start, as those present had seen for themselves; one thing he wished to say, that they hoped to be able to work cooperatively in the operation of these works that capital and labor could be successfully harmonized. A more intelligent class of workmen could not, in his opinion, be found in the United States, and if necessary they were willing to make their share of sacrifice to have the Edgar Thomson Steel Works succeed. He then paid a very high compliment to Mr. Holley, awarding him a large share of the credit for the success of the enterprise. He said they have a works that will put all foreign competition to the blush. [Applause.]

Loud cries were made for W. P. Shinn, Esq., who briefly responded. On behalf of the Edgar Thomson Steel Works he said he trusted he had already welcomed them to the works. He was glad to see present the representatives of so large a share of the capital and the industry and intelligence of the city of Pittsburgh. We have in these works a capacity the annual value of which will be almost $6,000,000, one-half of which will be an addition to the productive industry of Allegheny county, and a large proportion of the remainder will be a much gain to the community. But, gentlemen, you have been invited, not to hear our words but to see our works. I will only add, therefore, that I thank you for your gratifying presence here.

Calls were then made for other gentlemen, but Mr. Shinn's voice was heard announcing that the train was ready, which cut short the order of proceedings.

The guests were soon aboard the train, when the meeting was continued. Remarks were made, of a highly complimentary character, by H. W. Oliver, Jr., of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips, Mendes Cohen, Esq., President of the P. & C. R. R. and C. Zug, of the firm of Zug & Co. Mr. Cohen said he had been to the Bessemer